

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1869.—vol. LXVI.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875.

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. By POST, 6½D.



THE ALERT AND DISCOVERY LEAVING PORTSMOUTH FOR THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

On the 31st ult., at Radcliff House, Silver Hill, Hastings, the wife of G. B. Clement, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at 12, Wilton-street, Lady Harriett Elliot, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at 10, South Audley-street, Lady Arthur Russell, of a son

# MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, the Earl of Antrim to Miss Louisa Jane Grey, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General the Hon. Charles Grey.

On the 27th ult., at the British Legation and All Saints', Dresden, the Rev. Henry S. Fell, Curate of Claverdon, near Warwick, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Cormack, of Bombay.

#### DEATHS

On the 2nd inst., at Makeney, near Derby, Anthony Radford Strutt, Esq., aged 83.
On the 1st inst., at Stepleton Honse, Blandford, Dorset, Elizabeth Jane D'Oyly, widow of the late Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart., in the 86th year of her age.

her age.
On the 10th ult., suddenly, at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Robert Welch
Edwards, Esq., aged 43.
On the 21st ult., at the residence of his son-in-law, James Mallinson,
Esq., of Christ's Hospital, London, the Rev. W. Elliott, late of Afton House,
Turnham-green, Chiswick, in the 80th year of his age.
On the 27th ult., at Elmsfield, Cardiff, Sarah Anna, eldest surviving
daughter of Sarah Anna and R. Lewis Reece.

Gaughter of Faran Anna and R. Lewis Reece.

On the 1st inst., at Orford House, Ham-common, Francis Love Beckford, Esq., late of the Coldstream Guards, eldest son of the late Francis Beckford, Esq., formerly of Basing Park, Hants, aged 86.

On the 27th ult., at 4, Croom's-hill, Greenwich, Richard Wood, youngest son of the late John Wood, Esq., of Seal Lodge, Farnham, Survey, in his 62nd year.

On the 31st ult., at Enmore Park, South Norwood, suddenly, Major-General George Rowlandson, late Royal Artillery, aged 66.

\*.\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 12.

SUNDAY, JUNE 6.

Second Sunday after Trinity.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dryne; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m. the Rev. J. Moorhouse, Viear of Paddingtin. Westminster Abbey, War of Wanta, Precentor; 7 p.m., the Rev. S. Flood, War, p.m., p.m.,

Royal Botanic Society, Promenade,

WEDNESDAY, June 9.

Oxford Commemoration.
National Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.
(the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair).
Cambridge University Extension Scheme, public meeting at the Mansion House, 3 p.m.
Royal Literary Fund, 3 p.m.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 25' 6 N."; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.: Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		S. H.S.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Helative Humidity. Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 F.M.	Maximum, read at 10 F.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hour read at 10 A.
	80°145 29°797 29°828 29°897	48.9 50.7 51.0	37.6 41.6 46.4 45.3 36.1 38.7 43.9	9 0-10 -60 6 -73 8 -75 9 -89 10 -60 — -66 3 -59 0	44.0 42.9 50.6 46.9 42.4 38.9	60°8 59°8 63°3 55°7 60°9 62°8 72°1	N. NNW. NNE. NNE. W. NW. NW. W. SW. NNE. NNE. E. N. E. ENE. NE. ENE.	Miles. 200 137 186 334 277 333 479	In. *000 *000 *150 *000 *000 *000

The following are the readings of the meteorological is above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Rarometer (in inches) corrected ... | 30-228 | 20-228 | 20-209 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809 | 20-809

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 12.

Sunday. Monday. Tuesday. Wednesday. Thursday. Friday. Saturday. 

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S NEW by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled R. S. V. P.; and VERY CATCHING. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Ten till dus imission, ls.; Catalogue, 6d.—Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. Phillips, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS THE SOCIETY OF PARINTERS AT The EIGHTY-FOURTH EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East from Nine till Seven. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 39B, Old Bond-street The ELEVENTH (SPRING) EXHIBITION of select CABINET PICTURES by British and Foreign (chiefly Belgian) Artists.—Admission, 1s.; including Catalogue.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Cruckfixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, is

ELIJAH WALTON. — EXHIBITION, including the and other Drawings, Now Open. BURLINGTON GALLERY, No. 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission and Catalogue, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for WEEK ending CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for WEEK ending
JUNE 12.

MONDAY, JUNE 7.—Miss Caroline Farkes's Benefit. Shakspeare's "Tempest."

Menderson, David F. F. Edgar, C. Creweler, Llonel Brough (by permission of Mr. A. Henderson), David F. Was by permission of Mr. Field), and J. C. Cowper; Miss Carlisle (by Caroline), My Meyer) and Miss Caroline Parkes.

LUESDAY, JUNE 8.—Opera in English. Auber's "Fra Diavolo." Messrs. Northem, Cell, and Aphely Cook: Misses Falmer and Rose Hersee. Great Firework Display by Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co.

WENDESDAY, JUNE 9.—Concert of London Sunday School Choir. 5000 voices.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10.—Opera in English. "Rose of Castille." Messrs. Nord"blem, Aynaley Cook, and Ludwig: Misses Palmer and Hersee.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11.—Mr. Sothern, Mr. Buckstone, and the Haymarket Company
in "One, American Cousts."

SATURDAY, JUNE 12.—Concert. First day of Exhibition of Railway Models and Appliances.

Phylogeness. Pedgar One Shilling, Saturday Halfa Course, why Carlina Sanday.

Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

THIS DAY (SATURDAY). GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. Performance of ossipi's STARAT MATER and Miscellaneous Concert. Aritistes—Madame Lemmensperrington, Mille, Enriquez, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foli. Increased Orchestad Choir, Conductor, Mr. Weist Hill. BALLOON ASCENT, GRAND GARDEN ETE, and FASHIONABLE PROMENADE. GREAT ILLUMINATION of the rounds and Terrace, ten thousand variegated lamps, hung in graceful festoons, loured lights of every description. Eix Magnesium Balloons. Admission Half a rown, or by the Guinea Season Ticket.

LEXANDRA

A L E X A N D R A P A L A C E .

MONDAY NEXT, Swimming Gala, twelfth open-air Fête of the London Swimming WEDNESDAY, GREAT CHORAL FESTIVAL of the Tonic-Solfa Association. THURSDAY, GREAT CHORAL FESTIVAL of the Tonic-Solfa Association. THURSDAY, GREAT CHORAL FESTIVAL of the Works Special great Set Pieces, &c. Herr Frikell, the celebrated Conjuror, &c.

Arrangements have been made for a series of FOUR GRAND ITALIAN CONCERTS by the Companies of the Royal Italian Opera and her Majesty's Opera, in which Madame Adelina Patti, Mille, Albani, Mille, Marimon, and Mille, Titiens, and the principal Artistes of both Opera Houses will appear.

SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 12, the first of the Series of GRAND ITALIAN CONCERTS by ther Majesty's Opera Company. Artistes—Mille, Louise Sixeoli, Mille, Pernini, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Fancelli, Signor Foundation, M. K. H. Cowen. Increased Orcheor from June 1, is now really, and will admit on the above dates. It includes membership of the Alexandra Palace Art-Union.

Open, Ten to Eight. Admission, One Shilling.

A LEXANDRA PARK HORSE SHOW.—TUESDAY WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 16, 17, and 18.

ALBERT HALL

MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON and other eminent

GRAND OPERA CONCERT,

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S VOCAL ACADEMY

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, JUNE 11. — LAST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT, FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 11. ST. JAMES'S HAI L, Eight o'Clock. Soloists, Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Sautley. Tickets, 68., 38., 28. 13., at Austin's Office, and all Music Publishers'.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, FRIDAY NEXT,
JUNE 11.—In addition to the Programme already announced, MR. SIMS
REEYES will fing a duet with MISS EVA LESLIE.

MUSICAL UNION.—JAELL, PAPINI, LASSERRE, &c. TUESDAY, JUNE 8, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Three o'Clock. Quartet, op. 25 (first time), Brahms: Quartet, E Flaf, op. 44, Mendelssolm: Trio, op I, No. 25 (Recthoven, Planeforte Solos, Jaell. Tickets, S. &d., at Lucas and Co. 36, Ollrier's, and Austin's. Visitors can pay at the Hall, Regent-street.

Directory, Professor ELLA, Victoria-square.

MR. W. H. HOLMES (Pianoforte) is permitted to announce, under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duc hess of Edin-lurch, a CONCERT by his Pupils, assisted by eminent artistes, on JUNE 25, at ST JAMES'S HALL, at Two o'Clock. Programmes and Tickets of Mr. W. H. Holmes 36, Beaumont-street, W.

MR. GANZ'S MATINEE MUSICALE, at his new residence, 126, HARLEY-STREET, on MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 7, at Three, Artistessdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Levier, Fairman, and Enequist; Messre Lloydrcia, and Santley. Violin, Herr Wilhelmj. Violoncello, M. Paquu, Elano, Mr nz. Conductors, Sir Julius Benedict and Mr. F. Cowen. Numbered Stalls, On-ince acch, at Mr. Ganz's residence as a bove.

VICTORIA (PHILOSOPHICAL) INSTITUTE.—The RADCLIFFE OBSERVER will deliver the Annual Address at Eight O'Clock, MONDAY, JUNE 7, at the Society of Arts house.

This Institute, now numbering 605 members, was founded to associate Men of clence and Authors (and others desiring the privileges of Membership) for the purce of investigating fully and impartially the most important questions of Philosophy e that hear upon the great trituin revealed in 1903, rs Two, Associates One, Guinea. All joining now transactions (Vol. VIII. is now ready, price One

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL Piccadilly, daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 5s. to 1s. By Royal Command, Messrs. MASKELINE and COOKE gave their marvellous ENTERTAINMENT at Sandringhum, on Jan. 11, before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and a large party of distinguished guests.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—PSYCHO, the greatest wonder of 1875 and the latest Egyptian Hall mystery, is attracting the elite of London. Psycho, a small mechanical figure, only twenty-two inches high, plays a game at whits and performs a series of conjuring tricks without the aid of confederates or the assistance of Mr. Maskelyne.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS,
THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULUR ENTERTAINMENT
IN EXISTENCE NOW IN THE
TENTH YEAR OF ONE UNBROKEN SEASON AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL.
The great Company now numbers in its ranks some of the finest vocalists in
England. Its Instrumentalists have all been selected from the orchestras of the two
Operas and from the Philharmonic Society. The Comedians and Dancers are
OLD AND ESTEEMED PUBLIC FAVOURITES.
THE WHOLE OF THE SONGS AND MUSIC SUNG BY THIS COMPANY
are writtlen and composed expressly for them by the most emiment authors and Composers of the time; amongst whom may be enumerated Henry S. Leigh, Charles
Dumphile, Estainforth, John Thomson, Alfred Crowquill, E. L. Blanchard, R. Harrison, Godfrey Turner, H. Sampson, W. Meyer Lutz, J. B. Thomas, Charles Blamphin, &c.
Mr. W. S. Leslie, the Marvellous Alto, will sing at every performance.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

will give

FOUR DAY PERFORMANCES

during the ensuing week.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNEDAY, and SATURDAY,

Each Day at Three.

in addition to the usual performance,

Every Night at Right.

Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No charge for booking.

No fees. No charge for programme.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET .- On MONDAY Mr. Buckstone: Ada, Miss Minnie Walton; concluding with (by desire), for nights only, THE SERIOUS FAMILY—Aminadab Sleek, Mr. Buckstone. A M. Performance, This Day (Saturday), OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Lord Dune Mr. Fothern; Asa Trenchard, Mr. Buckstone; Mary, Miss Minnie Walton. Manager, Mr. Coe.

YCEUM,—HAMLET.—Mr. HENRY IRVING.

Every Evening, at 7.45, HAMLET. Characters by Messrs. Henry Irving, T.
winbourne. Chippendaie, Compton, Leathes, G. Neville, Mead, Beveridge, Conway,
oc.; Miss G. Pauncefort and Miss Isabel Bateman. Preceded, at 8.60, by FSIUIT OF WATER—Mr. Compton. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Morning
erformances of "Hamilet," June 5. 12, 19, 26, at 2.30. No performance on Saturday
tyenings. Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Bateman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. — Mr. Henry Neville, Lessee. Production of Mr. James Albery's New Comedy, in Five Acts. Every Evening, at Eight, THE SPENDTHRIFT. Box-office Hours, Eleven to Five. Prices from 6d. to 23 3s. Doors open at 7; commence, 7.30.

SURREY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, W. Holland.
Important engagement for six nights only of Miss Ada Cavendish, who will appear in THE NEW MAGDALEN, by Wilkie Collins, as played by her at the Olympic and Charing-cross Theatres for upwards of 450 nights. On MONDAY, JUNE 7, and during the week, at 7.30, THE NEW MAGDALEN—Miss Ada Cavendish; Mesdames Le Thice and Rivers; Messrs Leonard Boyne and R. Markby-To conclude with DRAWING THE LINE. Price, 6d, to 3 gs. Doors open at Seven.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Dr. LYNN, the Wonder-Worker of Ancient and Modern Mysteries, Clairvoyance, Spirit Manifestations, and all the Physical and Spiritual Phenomena of the day. Every Evening at Eight. Dr. Lynn will also appear at the EGYPTIAN LARGER HALL Every Day at Three, and Dr. de Buatier Every Evening at Eight.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS of SATURDAY, JUNE 5, contains the following Engravings:—
Captain Boyton's Encounter with the Porpoise on his Channel Trip.
The Medway Barge-Match; The Saucy Kent Rounding the Committee Steamer.
Cornwall and Devon Wrestling.
"The Wrestlers." By M. Falguiere.
Portrait of Captain Nares, R.N., Commanding the Arctic Expedition.
Extraordinary Yacht Accident at Kingstown.
SPECIAL EPSOM ILLUSTRATIONS.
The Winners of the Derby, the Oaks, and the Woodcote Stakes.
The Finish for the Derby, and the Race for the Oaks.
Waiting for the Result in Fleet-street.
Hurlingham.
In the Row and the Ring. By Miss G. Bowers.
Alse the following Articles:—By-the-Bye; Our Captious Critic; "Rugby's"

Alse the following Articles:—By-the-Bye; Our Captious Critic; "Rugby's'"
Racing Notes; Royal Academy Notice; Cricket Notes, by B. W.; TheOperas; Chess; Music; The Drama; a great variety of Original Articlesby Popular Writers; and all the Sporting and Dramatic News of the Week.
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# "LITTLE RED RIDINGHOOD."

In consequence of the extraordinary demand for this Coloured Print, the colour-blocks have been re-engraved, and the print is now on sale, price SIXPENCE; or by post, SEVENPENCE.

It is requested that copies be obtained, when practicable, through Newsagents, who will supply them freefrom the folds occasioned by their being sent through the post.

Office: 198, Strand, W.C.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875.

The essay in the Contemporary Review, on the life and speeches of the late Prince Consort, attributed to the pen of the ex-Premier, Mr. Gladstone, has been one of the chief topics of political conversation during the week. Wecan hardly wonder at it. The subject, no less than the writer, commends it to general attention. The country has not yet forgotten what it lost on that lamentable occasion when death snatched from it, and from the embrace of its beloved Queen, the great and good Prince Albert. Some years have passed since then, but none of them, perhaps, has failed to add something to the high estimateof his character which public opinion had already formed. The extent to which, and the favourable direction in which, he had, during his married life, influenced the lifeof the nation are not, perhaps, even yet adequately appreciated. The circle in which he moved was so exalted, the part he was engaged to play was sonovel, the forces which he brought to bear in the fulfilment of his chosen task were so subtle, evasive, and refined; and the results both of his example and of his exertions required for their distinct development so much time, that we can hardly wonder at the comparatively imperfect realisation of his worth by the public previously to his decease. It is only of late that sufficiently authentic and copious materials have been available for the formation of a trustworthy judgment in regard to him, and it adds fresh honour to his name that the more that is known of him the higher is the position in history which, with the assent of all intelligent, true, and good men, the Prince's reputation has been raised.

The writer in the Contemporary was specially qualified to present to the public a faithful and expressive portrait of the Prince. Others may have personally known him more intimately, and it is just possible that to them there are wanting in the picture before us some of those touches of light and shade which go so far towards making "a speaking likeness." But in some respects the late Prime Minister possesses an eye and a hand for the work, which he seems to have regarded as "a labour of love," comprising the characteristics of what we are wont to describe as true genius. Between him and the late Prince Consort there existed a latent capacity for sympathy, both intellectual and moral, which is indispensable to a deep insight into character. None better than he could note and take measure of the Prince's mental activity. None more accurately than he could appreciate the solidity and grandeur of the moral elements which entered into his life. He has drawn for us a background so beautifully harmonious with the principal object of his sketch, as to make it stand out before us not only in its true proportions, but also under that aspect best calculated tosuggest the particular phase of greatness most appropriate

to his theme. In connection with the Prince's life and action, the reader of the essay is made to see the changes which in recent times have passed over the relations of Royalty in this country to other Constitutional authorities. To no inconsiderable extent, the Prince Consort may be regarded as having originated some of these changes, and as having completed others. "The substitution of influence for power" in that department of action which is assigned to the Sovereign seems to describe the general nature of the transformation which has been effected. No Sovereign, perhaps, in Europe, whether in ancient or modern days, can effect better results for the subjects under her sway than can our gracious Queen. Perhaps no Sovereign has had a wider command over the affections of her people, or has been equally able to transuse her will, within the limits of the Constitution, into a more extensive breadth of the population. What, however, the Queen is able to do she is much better able to do by gentle and intelligent influence than by direct authority. Her perfect union with Prince Albert; her almost reverential regard for his uprightness, disinterestedness, and honour; the free, we might almost say the exuberant, outflow of her love to him as the head of her family; and her estimate of his wisdom and of the largeness of his views and motives, rendered it not only possible for her to draw from him strength, and to find in him never-failing support in the discharge of her queenly duties, but, by a happy reaction, expanded and purified that sense of responsibility which was his by inheritance. To the combined action of the Queen and her Consort in that lofty sphere which they providentially occupied, and to the delicate modes in which it was directed to good, much of that moral and social improvement which the present generation of Englishmen exhibits may be ultimately traced. Other instrumentalities, of course, have been made use of. Other forces have been at work in the same direction. Other causes have contributed to the result. But it can hardly be denied that, in the absence of that spirit of encouragement which, during the present reign, has emanated from the Throne, the swift progress in civilisation on which the English people are wont to pride themselves would have been at a slower pace and possibly less permanent than there is reason to believe that of late it has been.

Not in domestic affairs only, but also in the foreign relations of the country, the influence of the late Prince Consort may be looked upon as highly beneficial. We say the influence of the Prince, meaning thereby the influence of the Court, or more accurately, perhaps, of the Crown. For Mr. Gladstone instructs us that it is a mistake to recognise in the Sovereign nothing more than a symbol representative of the unity of the nation and the majesty of law; but in regard to foreign affairs, Queen Victoria, by those intimate relationships which she sustains to the ruling families of Euope, and by the kindly feeling which she cherishes towards them, may sometimes achieve for the policy which her Ministers have adopted a readier success by her correspondence than would have been conceded to the coarser and clumsier efforts of diplomacy. We know not yet, perhaps we never shall fully know, how much the peace which the country now enjoys, and of the respect it has obtained abroad, are due to the feelings delicately elicited from other Courts by her Majesty's intercommunion with their most illustrious members. Her long experience, her conscientious mastery of the questions and proceedings submitted for her approval by her responsible advisers, her sensitive and carefully cultivated Christian con-science, and the great interest which she takes in the wellbeing of any who have a claim upon her consideration cannot but, in the course of years, have accumulated a store of good will in the reigning families of Europe towards herself and her subjects, powerfully conducive to the suppression of prejudices or enmities that usually supply the fuel to excited warlike passions. Possibly, to this cause even more than to some others which are more obvious may be attributed, in large measure, the consistency of English foreign politics under successive Administrations, to whatever political party they may have belonged. And there can be no doubt that the steadiness of England's course for some twenty years past has rendered, and will render, it increasingly difficult for any country to sever the bonds of amity which unite it to its neighbours. Whether such be the destined experience of this nation or not, it will always have reason to pray that the memory of Albert the Good may never perish out of the land.

The proceedings of the Free Church Assembly on Tuesday were almost entirely formal, and the session concluded in the evening with an address by the Moderator, in which he principally referred to evangelistic work and the consideration of the religious aspects of the time.

Messrs. Silver and Co. have added to their handbook series a little work, "The Pocket Doctor for the Traveller and Colonist," by Harry Leach, M.R.C.P., Medical Officer of Health for the Port of London, "to supply" as is stated in the preface, "a want long felt in our colonies and dependencies." The explanations given are of the plainest, and the directions of the simplest possible kind, and the book may be strongly recommended to all travellers ashore and affoat, including yachtsmen, sportsmen, settlers in the bush and the prairie, railway engineers in India, miners, sheepfarmers, and lonely colonists, who are beyond the reach of medical aid. A small hand medicine case is prepared as a companion to the "Pocket Doctor."

#### THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Victoria and Ella of Hesse attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Principal Caird of Glasgow officiated. Dr. Caird

The Rev. Principal Caird of Glasgow officiated. Dr. Caird dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has made various excursions. On Saturday last the Royal party passed the day at the Glassalt Shiel; on Monday her Majesty and the Princesses drove to the Linn of Dee, returning in the evening viâ Braemar; on Wednesday the Royal party visited the picturesque Falls of Quoich, returning by the north side of the Dee, in the evening, to Balmoral.

Lord John Manners has left the castle.

The Queen presented Miss Grey, on her marriage with the Earl of Antrim, a magnificent Indian shawl, and a gold locket set with pearls and turquoise. Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, presented a silver stand and smelling-bottles, and Princess Beatrice a gold locket, mounted with a diamond and ruby star.

ruby star.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions in the Army—viz., To be Field-Marshals, General Albert Edward Prince of Wales, General Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, General the Marquis of Tweeddale.

The Queen has appointed the Earl of Jersey to be one of her Majesty's lords in waiting in ordinary, in the room of Lord Walsingham, resigned.

A state ball was given on Thursday at Buckingham

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated at Balmoral Castle with the usual rejoicings. The customary distribution of with the usual rejoicings. The customary distribution of clothing, tea, and sugar was made to the poor on the Royal and on the Invercauld estates. Her Majesty gave a ball in celebration of the birthday on Wednesday week to the servants and tenantry on the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates, at which the Queen was present, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Princesses Victoria and Ella of Hesse, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. Dancing commenced at five in the afternoon in a marquee erected on the lawn north-west from the castle. Dinner was served in the steward's room and servants' hall at eight o'clock, and supper was served at eleven. Dancing continued until an early

the steward's room and servants' hall at eight o'clock, and supper was served at eleven. Dancing continued until an early hour the following morning.

In the metropolis the celebrations commenced on Saturday last with the usual inspection of the brigade of Foot Guards on the Horse Guards parade-ground, and the customary manœuvres with the trooping the colours. The Dake of Cambridge, with a numerous staff, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were in attendance. There were present the Prince and Princess of Wales with their children, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louis (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke and Duchess of Teck and their children, and a large number of the aristocracy. The bands of the several regiments played during the ceremony. A Royal salute was afterwards fired in St. James's Park, and a salute of fifty-six guns from the Tower, denoting the age of the Queen.

At the various military and naval stations throughout the

At the various military and naval stations throughout the country the customary displays took place. The ships in harbour were dressed in colours, and the troops paraded and fired feux de joie, afterwards marching past the commanding officers.

In the evening the metropolis was illuminated, and banquets were given by the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, the Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, Earl Beauchamp, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Bradford, the Archbishop of York, Sir Richard Baggallay, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, and the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. Receptions were held by the Countess of Derby and the Marchioness of Salisbury, at which latter were present the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Conmaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. A garden party was given in the afternoon by Mrs. Tait, at Lambeth Palace.

# THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held on Monday, at St. James's Palace, by Field Marshal the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. There were present the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearne, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Teck, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. The usual state ceremonial was observed. Various presentations were made in the diplomatic circle, and in the general circle nearly 400 presentations were made to the Prince. circle nearly 400 presentations were made to the Prince.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue to entertain their various Royal visitors at Marlborough House. Princess Louis of Hesse went to the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, on Thursday week. Subsequently her Royal Highness and Prince Louis of Hesse visited the Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince and Princess and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse dined with the Duke and Duchess of Teck at Kensington Palace. On the following day the Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, was present at Mr. Charles Hallé's pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall. The Prince and Princess and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse dined with the Earl and Countess of Bradford at their residence in Belgrave-square, and were afterwards present at a dance given by the Duke and Duchess of Manchester at their residence in Great Stanhope-street. On Saturday last Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Prince William of Hesse, after being present, with the other On Saturday last Frince and Frincess Louis of Hesse and Prince William of Hesse, after being present, with the other members of the Royal family, at the military ceremony at the Horse Guards, left Marlborough House for Oxford, on a visit to Prince Leopold. The Prince and Princes, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, were present at a polo-match between the military and civilians at Hurlingham, at which were also present Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne. In the evening the Prince dined with the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, at his official residence in Downing-street, and was afterwards present at the Countess of Derby's reception, at the Foreign Office. The Princess, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, went to her Majesty's Opera. The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, the Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. J. V. Povah, and the Rev. F. J. Holland officiated. The Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Prince and Princess on Monday, and remained to luncheon. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse returned to Marlborough House from visiting Prince Leopold at Oxford. The Prince, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse, went to Gravesend on Tuesday, and there cmbarked on board Mr. T. Brassey's yacht, and witnessed the Prince William of Hesse, after being present, with the other

cutter-race of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. The Princess cutter-race of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. The Princess and Princess Louis of Hesse visited Lord and Lady Fitz-hardinge at Cranford. Prince William of Hesse returned to Marlborough House from visiting Prince Leopold at Oxford. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Prince William of Hesse dined with the Austrian ambassador. The Prince dined with the 1st, or Grenadier, Guards' Club, at Willia's Rooms. The Prince and Princess, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and Prince William of Hesse were present at a ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at their residence in St. James's-souare. St. James's-square.

The Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial visited Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse at Marlborough House on Wednesday. The Prince accompanied the Duke of Beaufort on his drag at the meeting of the Four-in-Hand Club in Hyde Park. In the evening the Princess, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse Louis of Hesse.

The Princess, with her guests and her children, has driven

The Princess, with the gasts out daily.

The Prince and Princess will visit the Duke and Duchess of Wellington on the 19th inst. at Strathfieldsaye.

Lady Emily Kingscote and Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale have succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Coke and Lady Russell as Lady in Waiting and Equerry to the Prince and Princess.

### THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh dined with the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch yesterday week at Montagu House. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses were present at a polomatch at Hurlingham the next day. The Duke dined with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peter, in Berkeley-square, on Monday, and the Duchess went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre. The Duke and Duchess dined with Sir Coutts and Lady Lindsay at Cromwell Place, on Tuesday. His Royal Highness, as Master of the Corporation of Trinity House, entertained a distinguished company at dinner in their corporate hall, on Towerhill, on Wednesday. The guests numbered about 100, among whom were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince William of Hesse, Count Gleichen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Teck. the Duke of Teck.

The reigning Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has arrived from Germany on a visit to her mother, the Duchess of Cambridge, at her residence in the Ambassadors'-court, St. James's Palace.

The Duchess of Teck's bazaar for the Ashantee mission took place on Wednesday and Thursday, in the Duke of Wellington's Riding School. The Duke and Duchess dined with Sir John and Lady Harrington on Tuesday. The Duchess will visit the Alexandra Orphanage, Hornsey-rise, to-day (Saturday), to distribute prizes to the children.

#### THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, in their eighteenth annual report, state that during the past year six donations of portraits have been received, and ten purchases have been made. This increases the number of donations to 121, and the number of purchases to 280. The donations are—sketch in oil on a small mahogany panel of Sir Walter Scott, by Landseer, presented by Mr. Albert Grant; a marble bust of Mr. Charles Knight, by Mr. Joseph Durham, A.R.A., presented by the sons and daughters of George and Mary Clowes, Mr. Knight's grandchildren; a drawing in chalk, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of Mr. Samuel Rogers, the poet, presented by Mr. Henry Rogers, nephew of the poet; an oil-painting of Margaret Douglas, Countess of Lennox, mother-in-law of Mary Queen of Scots, presented by Dr. Hugh Diamond, F.S.A.; oil-painting of Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, at the age of eighty-one, presented by Mr. George Scharf, F.S.A.; and a portrait, by Mr. I. Hayes, of Miss Agnes Strickland, presented in accordance with her will by her sister, Mrs. Gwillym. The purchases made during the year are portraits of Edmund Burke, Warren Hastings (by Sir Thomas Lawrence), Lord Chancellor Loughborough, Lord Nelson, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Miss Mitford; plaster casts of King Henry IV. and Queen Joan of Navarre, his second wife, from the alabaster effigies on their monuments in Canterbury Cathedral; and a bust of Mr. John Zoffany, R.A. The number of visitors to the gallery in the year 1874 was 65,201. The trustees again urge upon the consideration of the Government "the difficulties which still impede an advantageous display of the portraits and works of art intrusted to their care, owing to want of space."

## THE MARBLES OF THE PARTHENON.

Lord Elgin, the English Ambassador to the Porte, visited the Piræus in an English ship, the Mentor, and carried away from the Acropolis of Athens a large collection of sculptures, friezes, and other antiquities, which he had obtained in virtue of a firman of Sultan Selim III. These antiquities were packed in seventeen cases and embarked on board the Mentor, which the test from Frederick have expectation by a storm off Ayle. or a firman of Sultan Sciim 111. These antiquities were packed in seventeen cases and embarked on board the Mentor, which started from England, but was overtaken by a storm off Avlemona, in the island of Cythera (Cerigo), where three days after she sank during a violent tempest. Lord Elgin wrote to the Admiral at Malta asking for assistance, which shortly arrived in the form of a number of divers from Calymnos, who succeeded in recovering twelve out of the seventeen cases. The antiquities which were saved were placed in the British Museum, but the other five cases have remained hidden beneath the waves until the present time. M. Makoukas, a gentlem in residing at Cerigo, has, says the Levant Herald, sent a report to the Archæological Society of Athens stating that these marbles were plainly visible lying on the bottom of the sea at the depth of about sixteen fathoms (96 ft.). It is thought that, with the new diving appliances now in use, these marbles will be easily recoverable; and it is believed that the Greek Government will be disposed to grant a sum of money to the Athens Archæological Society which will enable it at once to proceed to the recovery of these interesting relics. M. Makoukas has also sent to the society copies of the report of the commander of the George Parry, the ship on board which the twelve recovered cases were embarked, as well as three letters from Lord Elgin bimself. Club. cases were embarked, as well as three letters from Lord Elgin himself .- Globe.

The rhododendron walk, Windsor Great Park, is now in all its glory, the shrubs being in full bloom.

Mr. A. E. Hardy, third son of the Secretary of State for War, has been appointed Recorder of Kingston-on-Thames. Mr. Hardy, who took first-class honours in law and history at Oxford, was called to the Bar in 1869.

Sir Watkin W. Wynn, through his land steward, has issued notices to his tenants in Montgomeryshire and Merionethshire, stating that the terms of agreement hereafter to be used will secure "compensation for unexhausted improvements" to the occupiers on his estate. It is understood that a like concession will also be made to the tenants in Denbighshire.

#### OF THE · ARCTIC EXPEDITION. OFFICERS



LIEUTENANT WYATT RAWSON, H.M.S. DISCOVERY.

The portraits of Captain G. S. Nares commanding the expe-

The portraits of Captain G. S. Nares commanding the expedition on board the Alert, of Captain H. F. Stephenson, commanding the Discovery, of Commander A. H. Markham (Alert), Lieutenant G. A. Giffard (Alert), and Sub-Lieutenant G. L. Egerton (Alert), were given in our last. We now present those of the reverend Chaplain of the Discovery and four Lieutenants. Some Illustrations of the proceedings at Portsmouth on Saturday last, when the ships departed on their arduous voyage, appear in this week's paper; but the particulars respecting them are stated in another page.

The Rev. Charles Edward Hodson, Chaplain to H.M.S. Discovery, is twenty-eight years of age, and is a son of the present Vicar of St. James's, Regent's Park-road. He was at first intended in youth for the Army, but entered Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated, in January, 1869, in the mathematical tripos as senior optimé, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. in May, 1872. He was ordained by the Bishop of Exeter in January, 1870, and was appointed to the curacy of St. James's, Devonport. In November, 1872, he received a Chaplain's commission in the Navy, and was appointed to H.M.S. Penelope, at Harwich; but was next year sent to join H.M.S. Briton, at Zanzibar, on the East Indian station. The portrait of Mr. Hodson is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.



LIEUTENANT R. H. ARCHER, H.M.S. DISCOVERY.

Lieutenant William H. May served as Sub-Lieutenant in the Liffey, 30, from April, 1869, until January, 1871, when he was appointed to the Hercules, 14, and in the following June was transferred to the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, from which he was promoted to Lieutenant on Sept. 7. In April, 1872, he was again appointed to the Hercules, and remained until the spring of 1874, and afterwards served in the Excellent gunnery practice ship at Portsmouth. He is now serving in the Alert. We engrave his portrait from a photograph by Messrs. Vandyke and Brown, of Liverpool.

Lieutenant Wyatt Rawson served as midshipman and Sub-Lieutenant in the Minotaur, 34, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. G. Wellesley, C.B., with the Channel Squadron, from July, 1869, until December, 1870. Then he was appointed to the Narcissus, 35, fitting at Devonport, for service with the

detached squadron, and was paid off in October, 1872, when he was appointed a midshipman of the Lord Warden flagship, in the Mediterranean. After next studying at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, he was appointed, in October, 1873, to the Active, 10, Commodore, W. N. W. Hewett, V.C., on the West Coast of Africa, from which ship he was promoted to Lieutenant, March 31, 1874. Lieutenant Rawson did very excellent work while attached to the Land Transport service. He returned to England as Lieutenant in the Himalaya, and in February last was appointed to the Discovery, for arctic service. Lieutenant Rawson was wounded in the thigh by a slug at Amoaful. The photograph is by Messrs. Maull and Co.

Lieutenant Robert Hugh Archer was midshipman of the Galatea, 26, Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, from April, 1867, until paid off in 1871; and of the Hercules, 14,



REV. C. E. HODSON, CHAPLAIN H.M.S. DISCOVERY.

with the Channel Squadron, from June, 1871, until the 15th of the following October, when he was promoted to Acting Sub-Lieutenant. He was Lieutenant in the Agincourt, 28, with the Channel Squadron from August, 1872, until appointed, in February last, for Arctic service in the Discovery. Photograph by Maull and Co.

Lieutenant Reginald B. Fulford served as midshipman and Lieutenant Reginald B. Fulford served as midshipman and Sub-Lieutenant in the Monarch, 7, Captains J. E. Commerell, C.B., B.C. and C. M. Aynsley, from October, 1869, until December, 1870, when he was appointed to the Immortalité, 28, Captain F. W. Sullivan, C.B., fitting at Portsmouth for service with the detached squadron, and was paid off in October, 1872. In the following month he was appointed to the Cruiser, 5, fitting for the Mediterranean; and in August, 1874, was promoted to Lieutenant. He has since studied at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

and Fry.

The following is a list of the officers and crews of the ships composing the Arctic Expedition, arranged according to their number on the ships' books:—

The officers of the Alert are George S. Nares, Captain; A. H. Markham, Commander; Pelham Aldrich, Senior Lieutenant; A. A. C. Parr, Lieutenant; George A. Giffard, Lieutenant; W. H. May, Lieutenant; George Le C. Egerton, Sub-Lieutenant;



"FAREWELL!"



LIEUTENANT W. H. MAY, H.M.S. ALERT.

tenant; Thomas Colan, M.D., F. Surgeon; Edward L. Moss, M.D., Surgeon; James Wootton, Engineer; George White, Engineer; Rev. H. W. Pullen, Chaplain; C. de H. Whiddon, Assistant-Paymaster; H. W. Fielden (Captain), Naturalist. The petty officers and seamen are Joseph Good, acting chief boatswain's mate; Spero Copato, captain's steward; Vincent Dominies, ship's cook; Henry Mann, shipwright; James Self, A.B.; William Maskeil, A. B.; D. W. Harley, captain of the foretop; James Doidge, captain of the foretop; John N. Radmore, acting chief carpenter's mate; William P. Wolley, A.B.; George Cranston, A.B.; George J. Burroughs, ship's steward; John Shirley, second stoker; Robert Joiner, leading stoker; Thomas Stuckberry, captain of the maintop; Reuben Francombe, A.B.; John Hawkins, cooper; Thomas Rawlings, captain of the forecastle; John Pearson, A.B.; William Ferbrooke, A.B.; Alfred R. Pearce, A.B.; John Simmons, A.B.; James F. Cane, armourer; David Mitchell, A.B.; Robert D. Symonds, A.B.; Thomas H. Simpson, A.B; William Malley, A.B; Thomas Jolliffe, captain of the maintop; A. C. Petersen, dog driver; Adam Ayles, second captain of the foretop; Edwin Lawrence, gunner's mate; David Deuchars, ice quartermaster; John Thores, ice quartermaster; James Berrie, ice quartermaster; George Remish, W.R. steward; George Winstone, A.B.; Thomas Stubbs, stoker; William J. Gore, stoker;

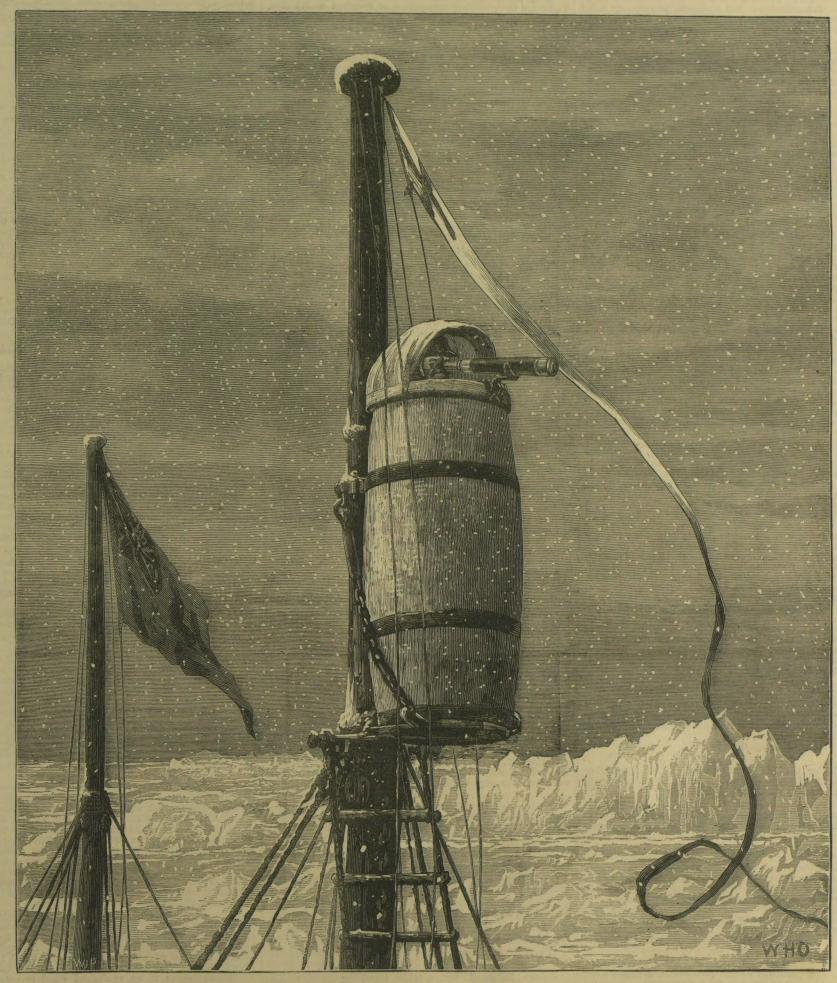


LIEUTENANT R. B. FULFORD, H.M.S. DISCOVERY.

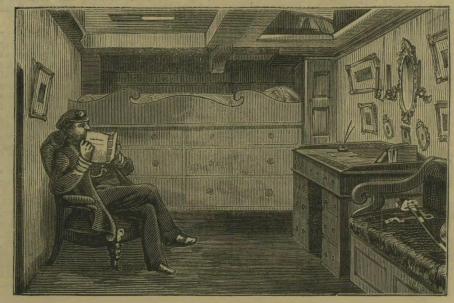
William Lorimer, A.B.; Henry Mills, signalman; James Blakely, signalman. Royal Marines:—William Wood, colour-sergeant; William Ellard, private; John Hollins, private; Thomas Smith, private. Royal Marine Artillery:—George Porter, gunner; Elias Hill, gunner; Thomas Oakley, gunner.

The officers of the Discovery are H. F. Stephenson, Captain; C. J. A. Conybeare, Sub-Lieutenant; Lewis A. Beaumont, Lieutenant; Reginald B. Fulford, Lieutenant; Wyatt Rawson, Lieutenant; R. H. Archer, Lieutenant; Belgrave Minis, M.D., S. Surgeon; R. W. Coppinger, Surgeon; D. Cartmel, Engineer; Matthew R. Miller, Engineer; Charles E. Hodson, Chaplain; Thomas Mitchell, Assistant Paymaster; Henry C. Hart, Naturalist. The petty officers and seamen are James Shepherd, cooper; John E. Smith, sailmaker; H. W. Edwards, A.B.; George W. Emmerson, acting chief boatswain's mate; George

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.



THE LOOK-OUT, OR "CROW'S NEST," AT THE MAST-HEAD OF THE ALERT.



A CABIN ON BOARD THE ALERT.



A CABIN ON BOARD THE DISCOVERY.

Bryant, captain of the maintop; James Cooper, second captain of the maintop; Benjamin Wyatt, A.B.; Frank Chatel, captain of the forecastle; Daniel Gerard, A.B.; Michael Regan, A.B.; David Stewart, captain of the foretop; Jeremiah Rourke, stoker; Thomas Chalkley, A.B.; Jonah Gear, steward; John Hodges, A.B.; James Thornback, A.B.; George Stone, second captain of the foretop; Alfred Hindle, A.B.; Peter Craig, A.B.; William Ward, armourer; George Leggatt, A.B.; R. W. Hitchcock, A.B.; Edward C. Heddy, acting chief carpenter's mate; Frank Jones, stoker; Thomas Simmends, captain of the forecastle; Samuel Bulley, stoker; William R. Sweet, stoker; William Dougall, ice quartermaster; Edward Taws, ice quartermaster; Alexander Gray, ice quartermaster; George R. Sarah, S. steward; George Bunyan, third-class gunner's mate; Henry Windser, carpenter's mate; John S. Saggers, A.B.; James Phillips, cook. Royal Marines:—W. C. Wellington, sergeant; Wilson Dobing, gunner; John Cropp, gunner; Eli Rayner, gunner; W. Waller, private; Thomas Darke, private; John Murray, Ivvate; and Henry Petty, private.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 3.

The new Committee of Thirty, which has been applying itself to its task with commendable energy, has already debated and determined upon the modifications it considers essential to demand in the Ministerial measures for what in our political vernacular we term the organisation of the public powers. It requires, for instance, that the Senate and Chamber of Deputies should be instantly called together in the event of the death or resignation of the President of the Republic, and their convocation at any time during the recess on the signed requisition of one third of each of their members, plus one, instead of an absolute majority, as proposed by the Government. The great point of disagreement, however, between the Committee and the Ministry, or rather the Vice-President of the Council, is likely to arise on the question of the scrutin de liste, which is almost certain to bring about a Ministerial crisis in the event of the Committee and the Assembly continuing to insist upon it. The Conservative Soir consoles itself by remarking that the Marshal is there, and at the proper moment will know how to say to the Radicals, "You shall go no further." If necessary, it adds, we shall not fail to remind him that there are more ways than one of revising a Republic; meaning, of course, a coup d'état. Still, during the last few days, rumours have been afloat to the effect that the President of the Republic would rather yield the point of the scrutin de liste than a Cabinet question should be made of it, and a change of Ministry at this particular juncture be forced upon him.

The Assembly has re-elected not only the Duc d'Audiffret Thursday, June 3.

of Ministry at this particular juncture be forced upon him.

The Assembly has re-elected not only the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier as President, but all the former members of its bureau. It has passed the bill providing for the repayment of the Morgan loan, sanctioned various railway measures, and listened to a brief discourse from the restless Bishop of Orleans in favour of his pet scheme for superior public instruction, which he pressed the Assembly to proceed with, pleading that the measure had been under consideration for fully a quarter of a century. General Cissey has brought forward a demand for a credit of 51 million francs, to be expended upon fortifications and war material; and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has asked from the Assembly a vote of 600,000 francs for the expenses of the French Commission at the ensuing Philadephia International Exhibition. The more recent labours of the Assembly have referred to the imposition of additional taxes, and the extension of the cellular system in prisons.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

The King has visited Guadalajara, New Castile, and been enthusiastically received by the inhabitants.

Cabanal, a town near Valencia, on the east coast, has been devastated by fire. About 200 houses have been destroyed, and 300 families rendered homeless.

The civil war still hangs fire.

PORTUGAL.

Lord Lytton, the British Ambassador at Lisbon, on being received by the King, was assured by his Majesty of his desire to maintain friendly relations with this country.

ITALY.

After further discussion the Senate has passed, by 60 votes to 25, the new recruiting bill, including the eleventh clause, which compels ecclesiastics to serve in the army, a motion recognising that priests would be employed by preference as noncombatants being also adopted.

The bill authorising the Government to obtain an advance of 15,000,000 lire upon the sale of the national domains has been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies; and the Chamber has approved a bill raising the price of certain tobaccos.

The Italian papers state that two of the men who last year robbed four English ladies four miles out on the Appian Way have been arrested, and that all the property has been recovered. One of the robbers had been a Pontifical Carabinier.

GERMANY.

Due honour was paid to the King and Queen of Sweden on arriving at Kiel yesterday week. The German squadron went out to meet them, and when they landed they were received by representatives of the Emperor. Shortly afterwards they left by special train for Berlin, which they reached in the evening. Their Majesties were received by the Emperor William, the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess, and the Princes of the Royal house, a guard of honour being drawn up at the station, with its colours flying and the band playing the Swedish national anthem. After passing along the front of the guard of honour, and after the members of the Imperial suite had been presented, the Emperor and King Oscar entered a closed Court carriage which was in waiting, and the Queen and Crown Princess another, and drove over the Alsen Bridge and Königsplatz, through the Peace-avenue and the Brandenburg-Crown Princess another, and drove over the Alsen Bridge and Königsplatz, through the Peace-avenue and the Brandenburggate, and along Unter den Linden to the Royal palace. Throughout the drive their Majesties were greeted with warm cheers by a dense crowd of spectators. All the Royal buildings and many private establishments were decorated with flags. At the castle the Royal guests were saluted by the Princesses of the Royal house and the chief court functionaries. At eight o'clock the King and Queen of Sweden, the Emperor William, and the members of the Royal family sat down to dinner in the Hall of Mirrors. Dinner was served separately for the Royal suite in the Hall of the Guards.

Accompanied by the Emperor and the members of the Imperial family, the King and Queen were present at a military review on Saturday, and afterwards attended a state performance at the Opera House.

On Sunday morning the Imperial and Royal party assisted at

On Sunday morning the Imperial and Royal party assisted at the celebration of the annual military festival at Potsdam, and, after Divine service in the open air, visited the soldiers at their dinner, on which occasion the Emperor proposed the health of the King, who replied with a toast to the Emperor

At three o'clock dinner was served in the Hall of Shells, and at five p.m. the illustrious party took a drive in open carriages through the Royal gardens to Babelsberg, whence they returned to Berlin at 8.30.

returned to Berlin at 8.30. King Oscar was present with the German Emperor and Princes at some military maneuvres at Potsdam on Monday, and afterwards attended a state dinner at the Royal palace, and again went to the opera. In the afternoon Prince Bismarck, who had returned to Berlin the previous night, paid with to the King.

The Queen lett Berlin for Dresden on Monday.
On Tuesday the King received a deputation of the Swedish and Norwegian inhabitants, who presented an address to him. and Norwegian inhabitants, who presented an address to him. He afterwards was present at the military manœuvres, accompanied by the Emperor and the Royal Princes, and then inspected some barracks, and the Central Fire Brigade Station. His Majesty conferred the Order of the Seraph, the highest in

His Majesty conferred the Order of the Seraph, the highest in Sweden, upon Prince Bismarck.

King Oscar left Berlin on Wednesday for Dresden, where he was received by the Queen of Sweden and the King and Queen of Saxony. Before his departure his Majesty had a very friendly conversation with the Emperor William and the Crown Prince, and conferred upon the former the Swedish model for heavery an honour very rarely bestowed. The medal for bravery, an honour very rarely bestowed. The Emperor had previously presented the King with the collar of the Hohenzollern family order.

The King of Bavaria has appointed Pastor Schneider, of Stramsrid, to the Archbishopric of Bamberg.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Navigation on the new bed of the Danube was formally inaugurated on Sunday in the presence of the Emperor. His Majesty, accompanied by the Archdukes, Ministers, and diplomatic body, made a trip on board the steamer Ariadne, and was everywhere enthusiastically saluted by large crowds.

RUSSIA.

General von Timaschew, the Minister of the Interior, in opening the fourth International Telegraph Conference at St. Petersburg on Wednesday, declared that the pacific feelings of the Czar are in harmony with those of the nation.

GREECE.

The Royal decree dissolving the Chamber of Deputies was promulgated on Monday. The general elections are fixed for July 30, and the new Chamber is to assemble on Aug. 23.

AMERICA

President Grant has announced that he is not a candidate

President Grant has announced that he is not a candidate for re-nomination to the Presidency, and that he would not accept such nomination unless as an imperative duty.

While a large congregation were assembled in a Roman Catholic church at Holyoke, Massachusetts, a fire broke out in the building, and in the struggle of the people to escape sixty persons were killed.

Twenty-five thousand Masons marched through the streets of New York on Wednesday, to participate in the ceremony of dedicating a Masonic temple in Twenty-third-street.

During the protracted deliberations of the chiefs of the Sioux Indians in Washington, it is reported that large bodies of Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes are showing warlike intentions.

On the 19th ult. Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of President Lincoln, was taken before an influential jury at Chicago in order that her sanity might be tested. Her son, Mr. R. Lincoln, gave evidence, and said he did not consider it safe to allow her to remain unrestrained any longer. She had been of unsound mind since the death of her husband, and had not been responsible for her actions for ten years. The jury, having heard all the evidence, declared Mrs. Lincoln to be insane. Next day she was conveyed to an asylum, having in the interval attempted (it is stated) to poison herself.

INDIA.

At Baroda, on Thursday week, Gopal Rao was installed as Guicowar with great ceremony. Perfect tranquillity prevailed. Sir Douglas Forsyth and suite, accompanied by an escort of four officers and eighty-four British soldiers, have left Rangoon for Mandalay in the steamers Nemesis and Tatifoo, and are expected to reach their destination about the 10th inst. Colonel T. C. Hamilton, Inspector-General of Police, has been shot dead by Burmese dacoits. Mr. Davidson was wounded seven days before, but is progressing favourably.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Adelaide, on the 2nd inst., states that the South Australian Ministry has resigned, in consequence of the adoption by Parliament of a vote of want of confidence.

The first stone of a new Museum of Fine Arts at Bordeaux has been laid by Cardinal Donnet.

By the recent earthquake in Asia Minor several villages were destroyed, and more than two thousand lives lost

The betrothal of Princess Amalie of Saxe-Coburg to Duke Maximilian Emanuel, in Bavaria, took place yesterday week. The foundation of the new Houses of Parliament at

Capetown was laid on the 12th ult. A severe storm occurred at Valparaiso on the morning of May 24, causing fifty deaths and the loss of four ships.

Prince Milan of Servia, while travelling through his dominions, visited a town near the Turkish frontier, and was waited upon there by two representatives of the Sultan, with whom he exchanged amicable assurances.

A special session of the Roumanian Chambers was opened on Monday by Prince Charles, who in the speech from the throne spoke of the favourable results which have accrued from the stability and order existing in the country for the past four years. Prince Charles was warmly received.

The fourth session of the first Parliament of the province of British Columbia was prorogued on April 23. The session extended over fifty-three days, and twenty bills were passed. This session terminates the first Parliament of the province

Religious processions took place on Sunday at Brussels, Antwerp, and Ghent. There was a great deal of crowding, and some slight disturbances occurred, but nothing happened of a serious character. The Correctional Tribunal at Brussels passed sentence on Saturday on four of the persons who were arrested on the previous Sunday for disturbing a religious procession from one of the churches. Two were condemned to one month's imprisonment and two to fifteen days. Some further disturbances have taken place at Antwern in confurther disturbances have taken place at Antwerp in con-sequence of the act of the Athenaum students in blowing out the candles exhibited at the windows of houses in honour of the passage of the viaticum borne by priests to sick persons.

#### THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barry, W. T., to be Assistant Diocesan Inspector in the diocese of Lincoln. Corbett, J. R.; Vicar of St. Botolph's, Colchester.

Dunbar, Dr. C. G. C.; Archdeacon of Grenada.

Garrett, S., Vicar of St. Margaret's, Ipswich; Rural Dean of Ipswich.; Gifford, E. H.; Rector of Much and Little Hadham, Herts. Greenhow, E.; Inspector of Church Schools for the diocese of Llandaff. Hartley, A. O.; Rural Dean in the diocese of Salisbury. Henning, G. S.; Chaplain of the Royal United Hospital, Bath. Laidman, S. L., Curate of Weaverham; Curate of Tickhill, Yorkshire. Reeve, J. W.; Canon Residentiary in Bristol Cathedral. Stratton, N. D.; Vicar of Wakefield, Yorkshire. Vignoles, O. J.; Assistant Minister of Hanover Church, Regent-street. Wadsworth, J.; Vicar of St. Clement's, Bristol.

Wickham, Gordon; Incumbent of Crookham-cum-Ewshott. PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

On Tuesday in Whitsun Week the Priory Church at Brecon was reopened, after a complete restoration, under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, and at a cost of £12,000.

St. James's, East Crompton, near Oldham, has been reopened, after extensive improvements under the super-intendence of Mr. Cockbain, of Middleton.

The Rev. Dr. Vaughan resumed on Tuesday the public readings in the Greek Testament in the Middle Temple lecture-room. He will continue them for some weeks, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. The subject of the present course is the last three chapters of St. John's Gospel St. John's Gospel.

The parish church of Stogumber was reopened, on Thursday week, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, after complete restoration, which has cost £2400. This sum has been raised by the exertions of the Vicar, the Rev. E. H. Jones. The architect for the restoration was Mr. John D. Sedding.

The first of the new series of Sunday afternoon lectures at St. James's, Piccadilly, on certain devotional works, was delivered, on Sunday, by the Rev. F. W. Farrar, D.D., F.R.S., Head Master of Marlborough College and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, who spoke for nearly an hour upon the "De Imitatione Christi."

The Archbishop of York preached on Sunday, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, on behalf of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates; and his Grace presided and spoke at the anniversary meeting of the society, held at Willis's Rooms. A report of a satisfactory character was presented, stating, among other gratifying facts, that the income for the past year amounted to £60,921, as against £55,270 in the preceding year.

Mr. Disraeli has received a deputation of noblemen and gentlemen who waited upon him to request the support of the Government for the Increase of the Episcopate Bill, and the Bishop of Exeter urged reasons for the creation of a bishopric of Cornwall out of his own diocese. The Premier, in reply, expressed his sympathy with the policy recommended to him, and promised that, when the bill should come down from the Lords, the Government would see how far the objects they have in view are likely to be affected by it.

The parish church of Grafton Flyford, in the county of Worcester, was reopened yesterday week, after having been entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the tower. The old church had long been in a most dilapidated condition, but by the unceasing exertions of the Rev. F. H. Richings, the curate in charge, it has been well restored from the designs of Mr. W. J. Hopkins, of Worcester. It is a faithful reproduction of the former church. It is only eighteen months since the Rev. F. H. Richings restored the church of the adjoining parish of Upton Snodsbury, of which he is the Vicar. The parish church of Grafton Flyford, in the county of

The parish church of the pretty but secluded village of Stroxton, near Grantham, was reopened, on Thursday week, after being almost rebuilt by the family and parishioners of the late Rector, the Rev. P. T. E. Welby, son of Sir G. E. Welby-Gregory, at a cost of £1400, as an enduring memorial of the love and respect in which he was held. No external help was asked; but the pulpit was a special gift from friends at Grantham, where Mr. Welby received his title for holy orders, and where he continued to do a large amount of voluntary and most useful work as long as his health permitted. The stained glass of the east window was also a special gift from old college friends at Oxford. The parish church of the pretty but secluded village of friends at Oxford.

Yesterday week the Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the annual meeting on behalf of the Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund, which was held at Lambeth Palace. In the course of his observations his Grace said he was aware that there was a good deal of feeling and excitement at the present mement as to the action of the Synod of the Irish Churches with reference to what was commonly known as the revision of the Prayer Book; but, after pointing to the action in this matter taken by the Scottish Episcopal Church and the Churches in America, he said he was not disposed to think that the division in the Irish Church should prevent them from hearty co-operation with their Irish brethren. hearty co-operation with their Irish brethren.

hearty co-operation with their Irish brethren.

A memorial tablet, on which is the following inscription, now marks the spot in Westminster Abbey where the remains of Dr. Livingstone are deposited:—"Brought by faithful hands over land and sea, here rests David Livingstone, missionary, traveller, philanthropist. Born March 19, 1813; died May 1, 1873, at Chitambo's Village, Ulala. For thirty years his life was spent in an unwearied effort to evangelise the native races, to explore the undiscovered secrets, to abolish the desolating slave trade of Central Africa, and where, with his last words, he wrote—'All I can add in my solitude is, may Heaven's rich blessing come down on every one—American, English, or Turk—who will help to heal this open sore of the world!"

The governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy held a meeting at their house, Bloomsbury-place, on Saturday last—Mr. Henry Pownall in the chair—there being also present the Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol and Hereford. The cases of seventy-six widows and eighty-two aged or invalid single daughters of deceased clergymen were brought before the board; twenty-one widows and eighteen daughters were elected to pensions of £20 per annum, to fill vacancies which had occurred in the pension-list during the past year, and the sum of £1100 was distributed amongst fifty other widows and sixty-two daughters. The total number of persons deriving help from the corporation last year, including clergymen, widows, daughters, and children, was 1436.

A fine memorial cross has been placed in St. Andrew's Waterside Mission Church, Gravesend, with the following inscription:—"To the memory of the brave crews of H.M.S. Erebus and Terror, who sailed from the Thames in May, 1845, and shared the sad but not inglorious fate of their commander, Sin John Franklin, these three windows are dedicated by his widow, who places them in this Mission Church for seamen, erected in memory of Rear-Admiral Sir F. Beaufort, K.C.B., who was the faithful friend of her husband, the unwearied advocate of the search for the lost ships and her own wisest counsellor." The names of all the petty officers, seamen, and marines are engraved on the cross in full. One window repre-

sents Christ walking on the sea, another St. Peter and St. Andrew, and the third Noah's sacrifice.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting, last week, at the society's house, Whitehall—the Dean of York in the chair. Grants of money whitehall—the Dean of York in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at Maidstone, St. Peter's, Kent, and Peckham, St. Jude's, Surrey; rebuilding the churches at Dorchester, Holy Trinity, Dorset; Swalescliffe, near Canterbury; Ulrome, near Hull; and Wickford, near Chelmsford; enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Bedwas, near Caerphilly, Monmouth; Caddington, near Luton, Beds; Carleton Rode, Attleborough, Norfolk; Felixtowe, near Ipswich; Ford, near Shrewsbury; Glen-Magna, near Leicester; Mount Bures, near Colchester; Paddock Wood, near Staple-hurst; Riding Mill, near Bywell, Northumberland; Stanley, Derby; and Tranmere, St. Catherine, Birkenhead. Under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards restoring the churches at Isfield, Sussex, and Stogumber, near Taunton, Somerset, were each increased. A grant was also made from the Special School, Church, and Mission-House Fund towards building a school-church at Temple Cowley, Oxford. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for SS. James and Matthew, Mossley-hill, Lancashire.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the annual meeting of the society, on Thursday week, when it was reported that the society possessed upwards of £60,000 in trust for its objects, and that last year's expenditure amounted to nearly £13,000. to nearly £13,000.

# THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Chancellor's Prizes have been awarded as follow:—
Latin Essay—H. Broadbent, Fellow of Exeter; English Essay—A. C. Bradley, Fellow of Balliol; Latin Verse—S. G. Hamilton, Scholar of Balliol; Newdigate Prize for English Verse—G. E. Buckle, Scholar of New College.

Final Mathematical School.—Class List.—Class I.: L. Fletcher, Balliol; A. F. Jones, Brasenose; F. H. Stevens, Queen's; P. Williams, Corpus. Class III.: F. H. Dalby, Christ Church: C. O. Trew, All Souls'. Class III.: H. Clarke, Pembroke; F. W. Weaver, Magdalen. Class IV.: T. B. Jones, Jesus; H. F. Tatum, Balliol.

The Rev. W. M. Collett, Oriel; Rev. E. A. Knox, Merton; and Rev. W. H. Hughes, Jesus, have been appointed Masters of the Schools for the ensuing year.

Dr. Hessey, formerly Fellow of St. John's, and late Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, has been appointed Examiner in the Theological School.

The prize for the Ellerton Theological Essay has been awarded to the Rev. Edward Theodore Gibbons, B.A., senior student of Christ Church.

The Gaisford prizes have been awarded as follow:—
Greek Verse (a Theocretean Idyll upon "The Ruins of Athens") to T. H. Warren, scholar of Balliol; proxime accessit, G. Wotherspoon, scholar of Trinity. Greek Prose (a narrative, in the style of Herodotus, of Nile Exploration) to E. M. Field, scholar of Trinity.

The Rev. Charles Brodrick Scott, D.D., of Trinity College,

in the style of Herodotus, of Nile Exploration) to E. M. Field, scholar of Trinity.

The Rev. Charles Brodrick Scott, D.D., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Head Master of Westminster School, has been elected an honorary student of Christ Church.

Mr. J. B. T. Hill, from Magdalen College School, has been elected to a Classical Exhibition, and Mr. E. W. Symons, from Walsall School, to a Mathematical Exhibition at New.

The usual balls and outdoor fêtes will take place on June 7, and 9 in the Commemoration week.

The usual balls and outdoor fêtes will take place on June 7, 8, and 9, in the Commemoration week.

Final Classical School.—Class I.: William W. Asquith, Balliol; William D. Fenning, University; George W. Geat, University; Charles Gore, Balliol; John H. Mee, Queen's, Thomas Raleigh, Balliol; Henry G. Wintle, Christ Church. Class II.: Marsham F. Argles, Balliol: Frederick H. de Winton, Balliol; Andrew W. Mulholland, Balliol; Logan Shires, Christ Church. Class III.: George H. Armitstead, Balliol; Colin G. Campbell, Balliol; John G. Collins, University; Frederick W. Dunston, Wadham; Charles C. Perry, New College; James D. Wilde, Brasenose; Thomas Ll. Williams, Jesus. Class IV.: Stephen M. Chapman, Keble; Thomas G. Gardiner, Balliol; Edward L. Hawkins, Merton; John M. Lester, University; Thomas A. May, St. Mary Hall.

The examiners for the Stanhope Essay have awarded the prize to a Mr. Richard Lodge, Exhibitioner of Balliol College; and they wish to make honourable mention of Mr. Phelps, of Oriel, and Mr. Thomas Field, of Corpus Christi.

CAMBRIDGE. Dr. Joseph Lightfoot was, last week, elected Margaret Professor of Divinity without opposition, in the place of the

The Canon Selwyn.

The Chancellor's gold medal, given annually to the undergraduate who composes the best English poem on a given subject, has been awarded to G. W. Rowntree, Clare. The subject of the poem is "Leeland."

The Tyrwhit thebrew Scholarships have been awarded as follow: Evert subjection B.P. Tuscombe, B.A. Clare:

follow:—First scholarship, R.P. Luscombe, B.A., Clare; second scholarship, A. W. Streane B.A., Corpus.

Mr. E. J. Stone, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., her Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, has been elected an honorary Fellow of Queen's.

honorary Fellow of Queen's.

The recently-elected Professor of Music, Dr. Macfarren, gave his inaugural lecture in the Senate-House on Tuesday week.

The Rev. Ernest Heriz Smith, B.A., the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, B.A., and Mr. W. Burnside, bracketed Second Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman, have been elected Fellows of Pembroke.

Mr. Arthur Gray, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of Jesus. For the Porson Prize, J. A. Sharkey, of Christ's, and H. Wace, of St. John's, have been declared equal in merit.

The Powis medal has been awarded to F. H. Chase, of

The annual speech-day at Rugby School is fixed for Saturday next, June 12

A memorial chapel to the late Bishop Wilberforce—erected at a cost of nearly £6000—was, on Tuesday week, opened by the Bishop of Oxford, in the presence of the Bishop of Brechin, the Bishop of Bloemfontein, and the Bishop of Nassau, about 300 clergy of the diocese, and a large number of ladies. The chapel is built adjoining the college at Cuddesdon, which was founded by Bishop Wilberforce, and is intended for the suse of the students. use of the students.

The vice-principalship of the Chichester Theological College, recently vacated by the promotion of the Rev. F. R. H. Noyes to the Provostship of Cumbrae, has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. J. S. Teulon, M.A.

The head-mastership of Rossall has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. Herbert Armitage James, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and at present one of the masters at Marlborough College.

The Cambridge Independent states that Mr. Holloway, in his endeavours to place his scheme for a University for women on

a satisfactory basis, has decided to accept King's College as his model. In this new University accommodation will be his model. In this flew University accommodation will be provided for 200 lady students, who must be over seventeen years of age, each having a sitting-room and a bed-room to herself, while the usual college buildings, quadrangle, chapei, and so forth will be duly forthcoming.

A meeting is announced to take place in Willis's Rooms, on Monday next, June 7, in favour of the institution of a chair in one of the Universities of Scotland for the cultivation of the various branches of the Celtic languages. The Marquis of Huntly is to preside on the occasion, and many gentlemen distinguished in literature and art have signified their approval of the object. Dr. Blackie, Professor of Greek in the University of Ediphynek is expressed to be presented. sity of Edinburgh, is expected to be present.

The following awards of scholarships have been made at Durham:—University Classical Scholarship—H. J. R. Marston, Hatfield Hall. Mr. Marston, who is blind, also holds the Newby and an open scholarship in the same University. He was educated in the College for Blind Sons of Gentlemen, Worcester. Barry Scholarship—W. Jennings, Hatfield Hall. Proxime accesserunt—B. Clarke, Hatfield Hall; W. C. Boulter, un-

Mr. John Barrow Allen, M.A., late scholar of New College, Oxford, has been elected to the head mastership of the Perso Grammar School, Cambridge.

The Rev. W. Bedell Stanford, M.A. of Balliol, and head master of Gloucester Cathedral School, has been elected head master of St. Chad's, Denstone, Uttoxeter.

In the presence of the Earl of Devon, the Bishop of Exeter, and some hundreds of the inhabitants of Tavistock, the memorial stone of the Kelly College for the sons of poor naval officers was laid last Saturday by the widow of Admiral Kelly, who left £80,000 for the purpose.

### THE GUARDS ON THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

Among the customary tokens of public festivity on Saturday last, when the Queen's birthday, though it really occurs on the 24th, was officially celebrated, there was the usual inspection of the brigade of Foot Guards on the Parade in St. James's Park. Although the weather was unfavourable, the spectators were numerous. The third battalion of Grenadier Guards, and bettelion of Scotz Fusiliar Guards any the second battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards, arrived on the Parade from Chelsea Barracks soon after ten o'clock, and the first and second battalions of Coldstreams, from the Wellington first and second battalions of Coldstreams, from the Wellington Barracks, mustered at the same time. Available men from the several battalions kept the ground. A squadron of the 1st Life Guards, commanded by Captain Townshend (of the 2nd Life Guards), and the band of that regiment, were in attendance, as well as the bands and drums of the three regiments of Foot Guards. The Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief; Major-General his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Major-General his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, commanding the home district; the Adjutant-General of the Forces, and other staff officers at head-quarters, came on the ground shortly before eleven o'clock. Soon afterwards the Royal party, including the Princess of Wales and children, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince and Princess Christian, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Mary Adelaide Duchess of Teck and the Duke of Teck and children arrived. The Princess of Wales, Princess Louis of Hesse, the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Christian, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duchess of Teck, and the youthful members of Royalty. Princess Christian, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duchess of Teck, and the youthful members of Royalty, occupied the windows of the Commander-in-Chief's room at the Horse Guards. A distinguished company, including Princess Louise (Marchioness) and the Marquis of Lorne, with the Duchess of Sutherland, witnessed the inspection from the principal drawing-rooms of Dover House. Unfortunately, Lady Clifden was unable to be present, owing to the death of a near relative. On the arrival of the Royal family the soldiers presented arms and the military bands played the National Anthem. After the usual inspection the troops were formed in contiguous column, and the colours were trooped. formed in contiguous column, and the colours were trooped. The brigade was commanded by Colonel Gipps, of the Scots Fusilier Guards. His Excellency Count Schouvaloff, the Fusilier Guards. His Excellency Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, General Gorloff, and Baron de Grancey the Russian and French military attachés, and other distinguished foreigners were present on the occasion.

## THE NEW FOREST EXHIBITION.

The interesting collection of pictures and studies of the scenery of the New Forest, which will continue on view at 294, Regent-street (nearly opposite the Polytechnic Institution), during June and July, has an especial claim on the attention and support of the public, for whose information and in whose service it has been brought together by the enterprise of a few public-spirited gentlemen. Its artistic merits are sufficiently guaranteed by the names of the chief contributors—Messrs. Frederick Tayler, the former president of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, A. P. Newton, C. Branwhite, J. Chester, G. B. Goddard, W. Kümpel, H. Moore, W. Trautschold, E. G. Warren, and others; and (amongst deceased artists) Copley Fielding, W. Bennett, and Barber, of Bath. These are probably but a sample of the artists whose works might have been shown had circumstances permitted; but the result is an undeniable success. Indeed, such a display of views of purely forest scenery is a novelty in London, and fully justifies the opinion of Gilpin, who may be called the Ruskin of the last century, that as of all woodland scenery the natural forest is the most beautiful, so is the New Forest a perfect example of the highest type of forest beauty. It is difficult to realise that scenery so original, so infinitely varied, and so impressive, is comprised within the narrow compass of a few thousand acres, and that a district so unique has remained almost un-The interesting collection of pictures and studies of the scenery of forest beauty. It is difficult to realise that scenery so original, so infinitely varied, and so impressive, is comprised within the narrow compass of a few thousand acres, and that a district so unique has remained almost unknown, though within easy reach of London. It is an unequalled sketching-ground for our artists, almost at their own doors. Yet it is too true that, for lack of knowledge, this last primeval British forest has been brought to the verge of destruction, in the name of the people and of the Crown, by officials who represent both. Its history, for years past, consists only of a series of insidious bills and proposals for its conversion from a joint property into a monopoly, while yet its nature, extent, and value were scarcely at all known to Parliament and the people. The most mischievous of these measures is the Deer Removal Bill, introduced by the Department of Woods and Forests, and passed without due inquiry and in haste. It has practically—in some degree by its very terms, and further by the subtle policy of encroachment embodied in and engrafted upon it—operated as a General Inclosure Act, but unattended by the usual safeguards of existing and prospective interests, or by the due provision for their compensation. As the price of the surrender by the Crown of its right to keep deer—a right denounced by Lord Duncan's Select Committee in 1848-9 as, commercially and morally, a "public nuisance," and proved in evidence to have been a heavy annual loss to the country—the nation has unwittingly sacrificed the unique beauty of the forest and the public right of free passage to enjoy

the same, with the common rights attached from time immemorial to 65,000 acres of private property adjacent to the forest. The Department of Woods has sought and obtained powers to inclose, as a nursery of timber only, "freed of all rights, titles, and pretences whatsoever," 10,000 acres of the forest at a time, in addition to 6000 acres granted by a dormant and obsolete Act of William III., which the extinction of the deer at length enabled it to revive. Though only one half of the first 10,000 acres newly granted is yet inclosed, the remaining moiety, which was marked out for inclosure in 1869, includes almost all the old woods, and will involve the obliteration of the last remnant of the primitive woodland.

It is this precious relic that the exhibition chiefly illustrates—a treasure of national inheritance laid absolutely at the mercy of indifferent officials, and which has only been saved, "pending inquiry and legislation" by the unanimous resolution of the House of Commons in 1871. Lord Henry Scott's Select Committee is now conducting that inquiry; but unless the same, with the common rights attached from time imma-

lution of the House of Commons in 1871. Lord Henry Scott's Select Committee is now conducting that inquiry; but unless its report be followed by the interposition of Parliament, this relic of the New Forest must also disappear beneath a monotonous sea of timber-farms, the ultimate profit of which to the nation it is impossible to divine, unless it be the "improvement out of existence" of all rights but those of the owner of the soil, and without compensation. Even if the old woods be not hereafter cut "smack smooth," as recommended in 1854, but inclosed in nurseries of "Woods and Forest Mixture," the concession would be delusive. It is their isolation by the intervening open spaces, by the moors, the lawns, the glades and concession would be delusive. It is their isolation by the intervening open spaces, by the moors, the lawns, the glades and gladeways of ever-varying beauty, that gives to the old woods their peculiar character, both in themselves and in relation to the general landscape. To sacrifice this relation of open to wooded ground, to mar the exquisite proportion which the loving caprice of Nature has established, during long ages, between the one and the other, is to sacrifice the genius and essence of the New Forest scenery. A comparison of sketches Nos. 3 and 69 (F. Tayler) and No. 90 (W. Kümpel) will illustrate this fact; and in No. 91 may be seen, behind a shallow mask of old trees—the outer shell of ancient groves and groups—the untrees—the outer shell of ancient groves and groups—the un-compromising outlines and monotonous surface of one of the young timber farms—a warning example of the impending disastrous change.

It was, we understand, with a view to preserving a memorial It was, we understand, with a view to preserving a memorial of the New Forest, when its relies should have thus passed away, or survive only as stray fragments, apart from their natural connection, that Mr. W. Kümpel commenced, in 1870, his series of admirable studies, a selection from which forms so marked a feature of this exhibition. We quote and heartily indorse the comment of a writer who says that these works "are among the truest transcripts of the forest scenery here, all marked by the stamp of truth, without exaggeration or affectation—'studies' in the best sense of the word;" but we are able to add that the very woodmen (such as No.88) recognise affectation—'studies' in the best sense of the word;" but we are able to add that the very woodmen (such as No.88) recognise the scenes and even the individual trees, so faithful is the portraiture. We use this last word advisedly; for the individuality of a tree is no less marked and important than the features and torm of a human being—it bears no less the stamp of its own history, of the vicissitudes of its life and fortunes; and herein lies the interest of a picturesque tree to the sympathetic observer, and that exquisite harmony of likeness and contrast which must be portrayed because it can likeness and contrast which must be portrayed because it can-not be invented. If this fact were more fully realised and acted upon, we should see fewer "trees" in our galleries which seem to have obeyed the necessities of the artist rather than the sweet will of Nature, and hear less of those fatal but tempting reveal roads to tree devices released to the infinite tempting royal roads to tree-drawing whereby the infinite variety and beauty of foliage and ramification is reduced to a "touch," and a compendium and mirror of life to a drawing-master's formula. In this connection, special attention should be given to the faithful, minute, and tender pencil studies of W. Trautschold, and to No. 117 in particular, a work which recalls Albrecht Dürer and the old engravers (though made for his own use alone) and invites a sign of expensive with the his own use alone), and invites a sigh of sympathy with the artist, who, writing from his retreat at Munich, deplores "the wretched health which prevents me drawing and etching the many glorious scenes in the New Forest every summer for the rest of my life." May such an example find worthy followers!

rest of my life." May such an example find worthy followers!

The picture we have selected for engraving, besides its tree-portraiture, is remarkable for its suggestions of the animal life and human interest of the Forest. The scene is a very characteristic one. In the season of autumn here every sportsman and many a wanderer has experienced the rude but comic interruption of "the defiant bark-like cry of the galloping herd, as it charges, in wedge-shaped formation, the scared dog that hurries for shelter behind him." Although the marks of the wild boar, to whom, according to Gilpin, the forest hog owes his peculiar temper and appearance, are now hardly perceptible in this animal, his ways and habits have suffered little change. The swineherd Gurth, or his surviving representative (as in No. 54), still collects a drove of hogs in the pawnage month, from borderers who have the right of mast, and establishes them in some ancient wood, where the trees and establishes them in some ancient wood, where the trees have ceased to make growth, and shed acorns and must the more abundantly. He pens them for a time within an extemporised circle of wattled boughs, till they learn to "home" there, and can be left to take care of themselves. At the end of mast-time he restores them to their owners, bettered, it is said, on the average by the value of 10s. a head.

But we must here leave the exhibition to tell its own tale,

But we must here leave the exhibition to tell its own tale, We would entreat our readers, by visiting it and inducing their acquaintance to do the same, to support those who, at the cost of much time, labour, and money have, as it were, brought the New Forest up to London. Here it is depicted, at least, for those who cannot go and see it for themselves or are too indifferent to do so. If we may judge from the effect of its persuasive power on those who have visited the exhibition hitherto, we cannot believe that any Government which sympathises with the wants and wishes of the people will permit the work of destruction now in suspense to be resumed. But if a Ministry should share the self-absorbed insensibility of the departmental officials in charge, we trust that an of the departmental officials in charge, we trust that an enlightened public opinion will be outspoken to remind it that in England at least the will of the people is the source of Ministerial power.

The property known as Kingsdowne House, near Walmer, has been bought by Sir John Mellor, one of her Majesty's Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench.

The cotton-mill of Messrs. Hardwick and Sons, at Sutton-in-Ashfield, near Mansfield, was burnt down, on Wednesday, and two lives were lost and many persons injured through the fall of one of the walls.

The gold medal of the Cobden Club has been awarded to M. Chevalier, "in recognition of his eminent services in the cause of free trade," and will be presented to him at the dinner of the club, over which he will preside, early this month.

The council of Owens College, Manchester, have received, under the will of the late Mr. Charles Clifton, engineer, of New Jersey, a sum of £11,400, part of a legacy amounting to about £20,000, which was bequeathed by Mr. Clifton to the mechanical arts and engineering department of the college.



TROOPING THE COLOURS IN ST. JAMES'S PARK ON HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.



"BUSHY BRATTLEY DURING BEECHMAST." FROM THE NEW FOREST EXHIBITION, REGENT-STREET.

### SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

"One of the features of the recent debates in the House of Commons has been the development of the strength, intel-lectual and physical, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, both of which have been hitherto so latent that their extent has not been suspected. It has occurred that finance—that is several bills connected with or arising out of the Budget—has been made the occasion of a sort of party discussions. At any rate, those leaders of the Opposition who conceive themselves gifted with financial insight and foresight—to wit, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Childers, Mr. Goschen, and in a lesser degree Mr. Lowe—have hemmed in the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and borne down upon him much in the manner that the fearful odds poured upon the Knight of Ivanhoe on the last day of the passage of arms at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It may be only a suspicion, but Mr. Lowe seemed rather chary of entering into this melie; and it may be fancied that he is nervous in making himself prominent in financial discussions, lest, unawares, some "puny whipster" of the Opposition might twit him with that which destroyed him as a Finance Minister—the irresistibly-ludicrous match tax. However that may be, on the particular occasion alluded to he was comparatively reticent, whereas the occasion alluded to he was comparatively reticent, whereas the other three bore down with sword and lance and plunging steeds on Sir Stafford Northcote, who, in regard to his slight physique and fair hair, might have been taken as resembling Sir Wilfrid of Ivanhoe in person, as well as in the situation of peril from assault in which he was placed. There is no doubt that he did his devoir right manfully. Like his imaginary prototype, he wheeled from one adversary to another, parrying their strokes, and striking out himself with unahated energy. In plain phrase, as distinguished from with unabated energy. In plain phrase, as distinguished from the language of chivalry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was loud in voice, energetic in action, bold in assertion, sharp in retort, and in the course of the discussions in question must have spoken at least fifteen times. So fierce were the attacks on him, that he had to crave as auxiliaries, Mr. W. H. Smith and Mr. Cross, who severally exercised such diversions for him set have could; and exercised such diversions for him as they could; and eventually Mr. Disraeli, who, as is well known, is not prone to intervene in financial debates, was obliged to rouse himself from the semi-torpor into which talk about figures generally seems to lap him, and, without touching much on the matters in dispute, did his best to prevent the Chancellor of the Exchequer from being mobbed into financial extinction. The troubles of the right hon. gentleman are not over, for some of his measures will have to be still further defended, and his critical adversaries will be increased by the addition of Mr. Hubbard, and that "like a lice will be a fearful thin." lion among ladies will be a fearful thing.

Those who are of opinion that the action and delibera-tions of the House of Commons are serious, if not solemu matters (and probably the number of such thinkers is rapidly Those who are of opinion that the action and deliberations of the House of Commons are serious, if, not soleming matters (and probably the number of such thinkers is rapidly diminishing), will perhaps be more irritated than amused by the constanttravestics of the legislatorial function for which Mr. Whalley is accountant. That irrepressible and moonstruck gentleman and member has in the last few days been indulging several vagaries, which have served to place his idiosyncracy, personal and Parliamentary, in more outrageous lights than ever. As a rule, his fantasies are harmless; but just now he has evidently been made the tool of an audacious and astute intriguer, and has descended to make his character as a member subservient to an electioneering device. That he should, as a volunteer, come forward to move a writ for the election of a member for Norwich, and that Dr. Kenealy should for the nonce forego his contemptuous avoidance of his Parliamentary duties (though no one is likely, from a personal point of view, to gainsay him) and be present to second and support the motion, argued a too palpable conclusion. If it were worth while, the secret history of this affair might be told, and it might be made apparent that there are two sides to this matter of the Norwich election, and that, in some sort, Mr. Whalley and Dr. Kenealy are in the right in moving in it. But it is the personal demeanour of Mr. Whalley that is here in consideration; and it may well be asserted that, in that respect, he has suffered from pernicious example and vicious contact. His slippery conduct towards the Attorney-General as to the postponement of his motion for the issue of the writ augured suggestion aliunde, for it was incompatible with his natural simplicity; while his insolence of manner, in interrupting a young member who was remonstrating against the borough which he represents being unfairly mixed up with peccant Norwich, proved that Mr. Whalley's study of the manner of a prime associate of his is producing its natural result. It which is his fitting place.

However crotchety and erratic was the position taken up by Mr. Horsman in the discussion on Lord Hartington's motion on the subject of the publication of Parliamentary Debates and the Exclusion of Strangers arbitrarily on the mere ipse dixit of a single member, most people will agree with him in his deprecation of its being made a party question. Indeed, it is too much the tendency of the young leader of the Opposition to make every question a party one that is capable of being so treated; the result being to show up the weakness and unstableness of his forces, while it hardly procures for him the reputation which was gained by William of Nassau—that of exhibiting the greatest generalship after defeat and in retreat. It was evident as soon as Mr. Hardy began his speech on the adjourned debate on Lord Hartington's motion that the Prime Minister retained, in fact, his original objection to making any change in the existing rules as to the publication of debates and the exclusion of strangers, and that he was determined to narrow any change that might be made as much as possible. That there lurked amongst many members, both on the Ministerial and Opposition sides, a disinclination to part with a right which at any moment might place the obscurest and most disagreeable member (and this has been crucially proved of However crotchety and erratic was the position taken up Ministerial and Opposition sides, a disinclination to part with a right which at any moment might place the obscurest and most disagreeable member (and this has been crucially proved of late) in the position of despot over the House, was palpable, and notably the distaste was made orally manifest in one of his grimly humorous speeches by Sir Rainald Knightley. The show of fight was feebly kept up for a time; but after Lord Hartington's first resolution was crushed an entire route succeeded; and, by a curiously complicated process of piecing amendments on motions and then cutting them off again, at length Mr. Disraeli's proposition, that in future when a member chooses to "spy strangers" in the House, it shall be decided by a vote of the majority whether they are to be excluded, and, besides, giving the Speaker power to clear the House, if he thinks it necessary to do so for the preservation of order, was agreed to. For all practical purposes it is sufficient, for, in fact, it gives the House the power to prevent the publication of debates when it chooses, because the excluding of strangers will render the reporting of anything impossible. One thing has been gained, and that is that it will be always in the will of the House to prevent the temporary elevation to notoriety and brief authority of any individual, or any tag, rag, and bobtail which might be lurking in the Hoüse.

### PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House reassembled yesterday week after the Whitsuntide recess. The Royal assent was given by commission to the Regimental Exchanges, Peace Preservation (Ireland), and several other bills. The Duke of Richmond having stated that it was the intention of the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the precision of viriscetion Loyal several other bills. The Duke of Richmond having stated that it was the intention of the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the practice of viviscetion, Lord Henniker postponed his bill upon the subject. The School of Law Bill and the Isns of Court Bill were read the second time, after a short conversation, in which the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hatherley, and Lord Selborne took part. The Seal Fishery (Greenland) Bill was passed through Committee, and the Falsification of Accounts Bill was read the second time. It was intimated by Lord Derby, in reply to Lord Houghton, that it is not intended to send a Commission to the Geographical Exhibition at Paris at the public expense.

Lord Delawarr, on Monday, obtained some returns relating to the importation of foreign cattle at Deptford. Lord Russell asked for correspondence between the British and several foreign Governments relating to the peace of Europe. Lord Derby declined to produce any papers, on the ground that to do so would be a breach of confidence. The Military Manœuvres Bill was read the second time, the Seal-Fishery Greenland Bill the third time, and the Falsification of Accounts Bill was passed through Committee. The condition of the Army was the subject of a satisfactory debate.

The Bishop of Peterborough's Church Patronage Bill was, on Tuesday, passed through Committee, after a long discussion. In reply to Lord Waveney, it was stated by Lord Cadegan that the Government do not propose to purchase the buildings now rented for the militia depôts and stores.

The Artisans' Dwellings Bill, in Committee, occupied their Lordships on Thursday during the greater portion of their sitting. The Chimneysweepers Bill was then passed through Committee. The Bishops' Resignation Act Perpetuation Bill was read the second time, and the Falsification of Accounts Bill went through Committee.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week Sir Charles Dilke brought forward the case of a number of unreformed borough corporations in England and Wales, and showed by examples that many anomalies and some corruption still exist in certain places. A motion for papers on the subject was agreed to. Mr. Edwin Jenkins then moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the distribution of the funds of the disestablished Irish Church, and brought some serious charges against the Church Temporalities Commissioners and the representative body of the Irish Church. After a long debate the motion was lost by 148 to 34.

The adjourned debate on Lord Hartington's first resolution respecting the publication of the proceedings of the House was resumed, on Monday, by Mr. Hardy, who signified that the Government would oppose it, and, after a long discussion, it was rejected by 254 to 147. The noble Lord's second resolution, with regard to the exclusion of strangers, was next moved, and Mr. Disraeli met it with an amendment to the effect that the Speaker should put the question that strangers should withdraw without permitting debate or amendment, and that he should have power to exclude strangers in the event of disorder. Ultimately the Premier's proposal was carried. The Friendly Societies Bill was then considered.

At the morning sitting, on Tuesday, Mr. Whalley moved that a writ should be issued for the election of a member for Norwich, and Dr. Kenealy seconded the motion; Mr. Colman, the sole representative of Norwich at present, remarked that he had some acquaintance with all classes of his constituents, and he had not received a single communication from one of them desiring to forestall the decision of the Government. Mr. Yorke moved, as an amendment to Mr. Whalley's motion, that no writ be issued for Norwich until the House has considered the evidence taken before the Election Judge; and Mr. Herschell condemned the motion as an election move, the object of which was perfectly well known. Mr. Ingram protested against the manner i to the subject of promotion and retirement in the Navy, enforcing his views in a speech of considerable length; there was some discussion, the motion being ultimately withdrawn.

Mr. Sharman Crawford, on Wednesday, moved the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant Act (1870) Amendment

reading of the Landlord and Tenant Act (1870) Amendment Bill, the object of which is to define the customs and make clear the law relating to Ulster tenant-right. Mr. Gibson moved to reject it; and, after a long debate, in the course of which Mr. Plunket opposed the measure on the part of the Government, and Lord Hartington approved of it in principle, the motion was rejected by 301 to 151. Mr. Gladstone was present throughout the greater part of the debate; but, though many observations were addressed to him personally, as the author of the Irish Land Bill, he abstained from participation in the discussion

The Attorney-General gave notice, on Thursday, that on an early day he should move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that she will be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices in the late election for the city of Norwich. In reply to a question from Mr. Sullivan, as to whether Government intended to propose that any strangers present at the debates might takes notes of the proceedings of the House, Mr. Hardy said it might seem strange that the hon. gentleman should put this question to him; but he was bound to admit that he had very good reason to do so after the statement he (Mr. Hardy) had made in the course of the debate of a few days since. He now found the use of pencil and paper in the Strangers' Gallery had always course of the debate of a few days since. He now found the use of pencil and paper in the Strangers' Gallery had always been prohibited, and he did not think it desirable to interfere been prohibited, and he did not think it desirable to interfere with the rule at present. In reply to a question from Mr. Plimsoll respecting the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill, Mr. Disraeli said—"It is intended by her Majesty's Government to use their utmost efforts to pass every bill they have introduced that has received the acceptance of the House and has been read the second time. The bill that the hon. gentleman has referred to is in the category, and, therefore, I need not assure him that it is our earnest hope that it may pass." Mr. Whalley asked whether Mr. Disraeli was prepared to state that her Majesty's Government had given no occasion for the statements in the public journals of Berlin, or others, that this country "has ranged herself amongst the possible adversaries of the German Empire in its contest with the Papacy?"—Mr. Disraeli: Sir, I have not seen those statements in the public journals of Berlin, or others,

to which the hon. gentlem an refers; and I beg to state, on the part of her Majesty's Government, that they are not responsible for anything that appears in the newspapers, either foreign or domestic. The right hon. gentleman, replying to a question from Mr. Leith as to the expenses connected with the intended visit of the Prince of Wales to India, said—"The arrangements that will be made in regard to the visit of the Prince of Wales to India will be such as I trust and believe will meet with the approbation of this House; but, at the same time, I must respectfully protest against the hon. member assuming that there is going to be a grant of public money proposed, and upon that assumption asking questions as to matters of detail, which I think the House would feel that it would be more respectful to themselves, and more convenient to those who are responsible for making such proposals to the House, that they should reserve until that occasion." On the motion of Mr. Hart Dyke, a new writ was ordered to be issued for West Suffolk, in the room of Lord H. Hervey, deceased. The Public Health Bill as amended was then considered and agreed to. The Friendly Societies Bill, in Committee, was under discussion during the remainder of the night. remainder of the night.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey, on Monday, held their closing service in Her Majesty's Opera-House, Haymarket.

Professor Bentley's second lecture on the classification of plants was given in the museum of the Royal Botanic Society's gardens yesterday week.

Cardinal Manning took part, on Monday, in the proceedings the opening festival of St. Charles's College, the new Roman Catholic public school at Bayswater.

Mr. Gladstone presided, on Monday, at the annual meeting of the proprietors of the London Library, which he described as one of the most useful institutions in the metropolis.

On Monday evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the members of the Gresham Club and the Centenary Club at dinner at the Mansion House.

Earl Stanhope, as President of the Society of Antiquaries, gave his annual dinner, yesterday week, to the officers and members of the council of that society at his residence.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board have purchased of Mr. Morton nearly 100 acres of land at Darenth, near Dartford, Kent, on which to erect a home for imbecile children.

A paper on Toughened Glass was read by Mr. Perry F. Nursey, C.E., at the Society of Arts on Wednesday evening, when experiments were made to illustrate the practicability of this interesting invention.

Twenty-eight drags took part in the meeting of the Four-in-Hand Club in Hyde Park on Wednesday. The Prince of Wales drove with the Duke of Beaufort, and Prince Louis of Hesse occupied a seat on another coach

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board an offer by Mr. Gedge to found a scholarship for girls was accepted, and resolutions were passed relating to the Dulwich College scheme and the emigration of children to Canada.

The anniversary festival of the friends and supporters of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest was held on Wed-nesday, at the City Terminus Hotel—the Marquis of Lansdowne in the chair—and the subscriptions amounted to £1553.

The offer of the London Tavern at auction, on Wednesday, illustrates the increasing value of property in the city of London. Nine years ago these premises realised £41,000; yesterday £65,000 was offered for them, but, as the reserve bid was £84,500, they were bought in.

A fancy bazaar in aid of the funds now being raised for a mission to the kingdom of Ashantee, under the patronage of the Duchess of Teck and numerous members of the nobility, was held at the Duke of Wellington's Riding School, Knights-bridge, on Wednesday and Thursday.

On Wednesday afternoon the annual meeting of the members of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society was held at the asylum, Streatham-hill, under the presidency of the Right Rev. Dr. Woodford, Bishop of Ely, who distributed the rewards to former and present pupils of the school (girls) who have become entitled to them.

Lord Selborne, presiding at the annual meeting of the Legal Association on Wednesday, spoke at length on the bill for establishing a school of law, setting forth its principles, and showing that in the measure promoted by the association there was no intention to abolish the distinction between barristers.

At a meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, on Tuesday, a resolution adopting, in effect, the motion to be brought forward by Lord Lyttelton in the House of Lords with respect to local taxation, was carried. It was also decided that a petition to Parliament be drawn up praying that steps be taken to promote a more strict administration of the poor law.

The Earl of Derby presided, on Thursday week, at the annual court of governors of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton. The report stated that the number of in-patients in the year 1874 was 1330, and of out-patients, 12,526. The total receipts had amounted to £17,073, and the expenditure to £15,735.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the number of paupers last week was 87,272, of whom 33,687 were in workhouses and 53,585 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 9558, 17,260, and 21,606 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 571, of whom 350 were men, 186 women, and 35 children under sixteen.

The council of the Royal United Service Institution, having decided that a gold medal be granted annually for the best essay on a naval or a military subject, to be determined on each year by the council, announce that the following is the subject for the essay to be rendered on or before Nov. 1, 1875:—On the Best Types of War-Vessels for the British Navy—firstly, for combined action; secondly, for single cruisers of great speed; thirdly, for coast defence thirdly, for coast defence.

Both in quality and quantity, the first flower show of the season at the Crystal Palace, last Saturday, was quite up to the average of its predecessors, and the attendance of visitors, notwithstanding unfavourable weather, was good. A dog show was opened at the palace on Tuesday, and 1178 animals of all kinds and breeds were exhibited. The Princess of Wales won a first prize for a fine St. Bernard. The committee of inquiry into the affairs of the Crystal Palace Company have drawn up a long report, and the directors of the company have issued it to the shareholders with observations. It disproves most of the charges advanced by Mr. Scott Russell and Mr. Fuller, and its general tone is favourable to the existing management. existing management.

A new swimming bath was opened on Tuesday evening in Feindale-road, Brixton, by Sir J. M. Hogg, M.P., chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works. There was a large attendance, amongst those present being Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P. Captain Boyton appeared in the course of the evening, together with several well-known teachers of swimming. teachers of swimming.

The release, on Wednesday, of the cabinetmakers who have been imprisoned for a month for "picketing," was celebrated by a demonstration in front of the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, a public breakfast at the head-quarters of the Alliance Cabinetmakers, a public dinner at the Co-operative Institute, Castle-street, Oxford-street, the presentation to the lately imprisoned men of £117, and a meeting in Hyde Park.

The harbour-trial of the Civil Service life-boat took place, last Saturday, in the Regent's Canal dock, Limehouse, in the presence of a large number of Civil Service officers, their friends, and officers of the National Life-Boat Institution. The life-boat is 37 ft. long, 9 ft. wide, and rows twelve oars double barbed Life beat and the headed life beated. banked. Its harbour-trial was very satisfactory. The destination of the boat is Tynemouth, Northumberland, where it is to be publicly named and launched on Wednesday next.

The forty-eighth anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum was celebrated on Thursday at the Alexandra Palace. The persons who sat down to dinner numbered over 2600, and a goodly number of subscriptions were announced. Toasis and speeches followed, which were enlivened by a selection of music under the direction of Mr. George Perren. Before, during, and after the dinner seme excellent music was played by the Palace band, under the able direction of Mr. R. Wheatley.

A public meeting in connection with the National Society for Women's Suffrage was held, last Saturday, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place—Mr. Dixon, M.P., in the chair. Resolutions were passed cordially approving the object of the organisation, pledging the meeting to advance its future efforts by all practical and constitutional means, and thanking the Parliamentary supporters of the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill. Amongst the speakers were Miss Becker, Mrs. Faweett, Mrs. M'Laren, Miss Rhoda Garrett, Miss Isabella Tod, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Sturge, and Miss Downing.

Miss Wilkinson, Miss Sturge, and Miss Downing.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says:—" As the Judicature Bill has abolished the title of serjeants-at-law, the members of Serjeants' Inn, in Chancerylane, have determined to sell that property and divide the proceeds among themselves. The value cannot be less than £30,000 or £35,000, so that each of the six and thirty gentlemen who now wear the coif will receive a very handsome sum. A proposal to devote a portion of the fund to purposes of legal education has, I believe, been discussed and negatived. The inn is the property of the serjeants, so that those gentlemen are acting upon their strict right, but their proceeding is sure to be sharply criticised." to be sharply criticised.'

The distribution of prizes at the London School of Medicine for Women took place on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the spacious lecture-room, in which the meeting was held, was crowded to the doors. The meeting was addressed by Lord Aberdare, Miss Jex-Blake, Mr. Crichett, Mr. Ernest Hart, Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, and Mr. Stansfeld, all of whom spoke strongly in favour of securing a thorough medical education for women, and expressed the strongest hope and belief that legislation on the subject would speedily follow. Lord Shaftesbury called special attention to the existing great want of employment for educated women, and said that none better than this could be suggested.

Last week there were 2453 births and 1294 deaths registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 272, and the deaths were 83 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Two of the deaths were from smallpox, 32 from measles, 42 from scarlet fever, 7 from diptheria, 75 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 23 from diarrhea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the eight preceding weeks had steadily declined from 534 to 244, further decreased to 222 last week, exceeding the average number by but 2; 118 resulted from bronchitis, and 73 from pneumonia. Seven deaths were caused from street accidents. Last week there were 2453 births and 1294 deaths refrom street accidents.

# EPPING FOREST.

In accordance with annual custom, the members of the Epping Forest Fund Committee made an excursion through the forest on Saturday last. This was followed by a luncheon, at which Sir H. Peck, M.P., Mr. John Holms, M.P., Sir Antonio Brady, and others expressed their satisfaction at the results which had followed the labours of the committee.

and others expressed their satisfaction at the results which had followed the labours of the committee.

We learn from the City Press that the present waste of the forest consists of 6201 acres, of which 3006 have been inclosed; so that, at the rate at which they were proceeding, the lords of the manors would in a few years more have obliterated the forest altogether. It appears that the forestal rights of the Crown have been released or conveyed in respect of 3558 acres; but, the commissioners hold that such release or conveyance is unlawful as against the commoners. With regard to a claim set up by the Metropolitan Board of Works, on behalf of the inhabitants of the metropolis, the commissioners are of opinion that, "although the public have long wandered over the waste lands of Epping Forest without let or hindrance," they "can find no legal right to such user established in law; but this user is a matter for consideration in the settlement of the scheme." The commissioners, in their conclusions, make no reference to the claim preferred by the Lord Mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, to hunt in the forest; but, of course, such right, in point of law, stands precisely as it did at the time when the Lord Mayor, commonalty, and citizens were in the habit of receiving, "for their own use and consumption, certain bucks, does, and other venison from the said forest." So far as the report goes, it is in every respect satisfactory to those interested in preserving the rights of the people. The commissioners have now to prepare a scheme to deal with the forest in its present condition; and, judging from the spirit in which they have approached their work—backed up, as they have been, by the generous efforts of the Conperation—we may fairly hope that the remaining portions of the forest will be secured to the people for ever.

The fifty-sixth annual conference of the Primitive Methodasts began its sittings at Leicester on Wednesday, when the Rev. R. Smith, of Kingston, and the Rev. T. Smith, of York, were elected president and vice-president.

Mr. W. B. Samuelson, formerly M.P. for Cheltenbam, was on Wedne-day presented by his late constituents with three testimonials of the value of £600, in appreciation of his political services to the borough. Several Liberal members of Parliament were present on the occasion, and spoke hopefully of the prospects of the Liberal party.

# The Extra Supplement.

### DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

The view of this grand ecclesiastical edifice, on the summit of a steep cliff above the bending river Wear, set off by rich masses of greenwood, is a fine subject for the Artist's drawing and for our engraving, which seems a fit companion to that of Warwick Castle, also by Mr. S. Read, presented with this Journal on Aug. 15 last year. Durham Cathedral has not only a most advantageous position, as seen from the eastern side, but its architectural merit and interest cannot be overpraised. but its architectural merit and interest cannot be overpraised. The nave is one of the purest and noblest examples of the Norman style, having the same effect of massive solidity that is felt on entering the Cathedrals of Ely, of Peterborough, and of Norwich. At the east end of the choir, where this style passes into the Early English and Decorated, especially in the Chapel of the Nine Altars, as well as in the "Galilee," a structure of the Transition period, the historical progress of our national architecture may be studied. The annuls of this famous church and episcopal see are full of stirring events, from St. Cuthbert of Lindisfarme, and the other Scottish apostles of the seventh century, to the mighty and martial Lords Palatine, like Seventh century, to the mighty and martial Lords Palatine, like Hugh Pudsey and Anthony Beek, who in the Norman and Plantagenet reigns wielded both crosier and sword, as temporal and spiritual potentates, standing with the Percies and other great men of the North to guard the English Border. As for the bishopric, indeed, we may be disposed to think its occupant in 1750, Dr. Joseph Butler, author of the "Analogy," was a more worthy shophord of the discovery fleels at Daylor," was a more worthy shepherd of the diocesan flock at Durham

#### THE CHALLENGER EXPEDITION.

The Standard has received a letter from its correspondent with this expedition, carrying on the story of the journey to April 11.

After a stay of over six weeks at Hong-Kong, the ship proceeded to Manilla. The voyage was not a pleasant one, but was safely accomplished; and on leaving Manilla the course of the ship was shaped for the Philippine Islands, where dredging was carried on with considerable success; but the correspondent does not speak in evalted terms of the correspondent. correspondent does not speak in exalted terms of the energy

On Feb. 5 the Challenger went towards Greenwich Island; but, from various accidents of wind and weather, the attempt to settle the exact situation of that little-known territory was to settle the exact situation of that little-known territory was abandoned, and the ship's course was shaped for Guiana. On the 21st the ship crossed the Line, and on the 23rd she cast anchor in Humboldt Bay. The natives received the expedition with demonstrations of anything but friendliness, and in the end the ship was anchored some distance from the shore, when the hostility of the people appears to have resolved itself into a desire to trade. When the ship's boats attempted to land they were surrounded by canoes, the people in which exhibited every intention to treat the seamen as unwarrantable intruders, the result of which was that the Challenger's men returned without effecting a landing. Subsequent attempts to trade were, however, successful, the natives behaving with the conventional honesty of the untutored savage, and giving fair value for the hoop-iron and other commodities which were offered to them. offered to them.

After leaving New Guiana, the Challenger sailed nearly due

After leaving New Guiana, the Challenger sailed nearly due cast; and, having sighted a number of known but unnamed islands, her officers bestowed upon them the dignified titles of Themson, Lehow, Mosely, Murray, and Wild Islands, which, as they are inhabited only by coloured persons, with a zest for trading in hoop-iron, is perhaps no degradation. The people of these islands, according to the correspondent, are not greatly embarrassed by the conventionalities of dress. The were at first very shy, but speedily became friendly, and our seamen appeared to have mingled with them on terms of equality.

On April 11 the Challenger anchored off Yokohama, three months after leaving Hong-Kong. At the time of the correspondent's letter it was intended to wait at Hong-Kong for a month previous to a month's exploration of the inland sea.

After that work was accomplished—at about the end of

After that work was accomplished—at about the end of June, that is to say—the ship will proceed to Honolulu (Sandwich Islands), thence to Tahiti in September, to Valparaiso in October, and home by the Strait of Magellan and the

The return of the ship may be expected early in 1876.

## WORK AND WAGES.

The long conflict between masters and men in South Wales is at last terminated. Yesterday week a deputation of steam and house colliers met the members of the Masters' Defence Association in order to discuss the terms of settlement. The Association in order to discuss the terms of settlement. The workmen's deputation included representatives from every district on strike, who had been empowered at local meetings during the past week to accept reductions of 10 or 12½ per cent in lieu of the 15 per cent reduction proposed by the masters. After some discussion it was agreed that the reduction should be 12½ per cent for three months. The result will favourably affect those ironworks colliers who recently returned to greatly affect the count reduction in assume has then been favourably affect those ironworks colliers who recently returned to work at the 15 per cent reduction, inasmuch as they began with a promise from their employers that the scale of pay should be subsequently adjusted according to the issue of the contest with the steam-coal men. There was much enthusiasm, we are told, in Aberdare Valley, and at Merthyr, when the news of the settlement was received; and on Monday there was a general resumption of work at the associated collieries in Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire. The ironworks are also rapidly extending operations.

The strike of colliers in North Staffordshire is at an end, the employers and the representatives of the men having agreed to arbitration.

The Leicestershire miners, 1000 in number, heretofore

connected with the Warwickshire Miners' Association, have seceded therefrom.

There was a conference of employers and employed connected with the iron trade at the Westminster Palace Hotel, yesterday week, to consider a new scale of wages. The plan of the masters was submitted to the men, and they undertook to lay it before their constituents, and give an answer on or before

Mr. A. Macdonald, M.P., has declined to attend the miners' gala at Morpeth on the 14th inst., in consequence of "such a person" as Dr. Kencaly being invited.

The Liverpool Town Council, on Wednesday, unanimously accorded Mr. Gladstone a vote of thanks for his loan of porcelain and pottery to one of the institutions of that town.

A Conference of the British Temperance League was opened at Great Grimsby, on Wednesday, when 200 representatives attended. The report stated that 1300 lectures and addresses had been delivered during the year, 317,000 pictorial tracts distributed, and 6700 pledge-cards issued. The President gave an address of congratulation, and various resolutions were adopted.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The attendance at Epsom on the Thursday was naturally small; but some capital sport took place. Allumette and Merry Duchess, the favourites for the Two-Year-Old Stakes, were both easily bowled over by Brigg Boy, who could not even extend Coronella at the last Newmarket meeting; and the flying filly herself, made a fearful example of Slumber in even extend Coronella at the last Newmarket meeting; and the flying filly herself made a fearful example of Slumber in the Paddock Stakes. The latter was attempting to concede 31lb for the two years between them; but, though Coronella ran wide at Tattenham Corner, thereby losing a considerable distance, the verdict was "won in a canter by six lengths." The performances of Coronella fairly entitle her to rank with such wonders as Achievement and Lady Elizabeth; and her contest with Galopin in the Fern Hill Stakes will be one of the most interesting features of the Ascot Meeting next week. The High Level Handicap fell to Lady of the Lake (6 st. 12 lb.); but it was the general impression that Dukedom (8 st. 41b.). but it was the general impression that Dukedom (8 st. 41b.), who was only beaten a neck, ought to have won, and Maidment's riding was very severely criticised. There was a conwho was only beaten a neck, ought to have won, and Maidment's riding was very severely criticised. There was a considerable amount of rain on the Oaks day, which, as it thoroughly laid the dust, was rather welcome than otherwise. The Epsom Two-Year-Old Plate was spoilt by the bad start obtained by Julius Clesar and Triumphant, which left Hesper to win pretty cleverly from Lady Mostyn: and, after Tangible had cantered away from his field in the Glasgow Plate, there was a general move to the paddock to inspect the Oaks fillies. We cannot say that the seven—a very small field—made up in quality what they lost in quantity. Lord Falmouth's pair naturally attracted almost universal attention. Ladylove is unquestionably the finer filly of the two; but she looked allittle soft and short of work, while the wiry and muscular Spinaway was evidently well trained, and looked a thorough stayer. La Sauteuse is a curious old-fashioned mare, disfigured by a very was evidently well trained, and looked a thorough stayer. La Sauteuse is a curious old-fashioned mare, disfigured by a very plain head; Hazeldean was rough in her cont and looked thoroughly amiss; and, of the other three, Sister to Musket was the only one removed from plating form. The race, which was run at a somewhat slow pace, needs no description, for Spinaway had it in hand from start to linish, and finally won by three lengths from her stable-companion, who beat the other five pretty eleverly, Sister to Musket gaining third place by a head from La Sauteuse. Modena (8st.) had been unwarrantably favoured in the weights for the Epson Cup, and was backed for an immense stake, which she had little trouble in landing; and a most successful meeting was brought to a close with the hollow victory of Levant in the Acorn Stakes. with the hollow victory of Levant in the Acorn Stakes.

with the hollow victory of Levant in the Acorn Stakes.

We cannot say that the racing at Alexandra Park on Tuesday and Wednesday was of very high-class character; but the weather was beautifully fine, and the management have every reason to be satisfied with the attendance, nearly 200,000 people being present in the two days. In the absence of Coronella, Water Lily, a smart filly by Lord Lyon—Atonoment, carried off the chief two-year-old races. Lord Aylesford won two of the principal handicaps with Dukedom and Chandos, and the disqualification of the latter, owing to a mistake in the entry, must have been a great disappointment to his backers. The turns have been considerably improved since last season; still the course was very hard and slippery, and two accidents occurred. At Winchester the colt by Julius—Queen of Hearts secured two races, and Sir Frederic, who stays far better than the generality of Trumpeters, after winning the Hampshire Cup, gave Industrious 6 lb. and a length beating for the Queen's Plate.

The Islington Horse Show commenced, as usual, on the

The Islington Horse Show commenced, as usual, on the The Islington Horse Show commenced, as usual, on the Saturday after the Derby. The number of animals exhibited was slightly in excess of those shown last year; but the quality was by no means so good as usual. Of course the hunters, which were divided into four classes, proved the great attraction; and eventually Talisman, a four-year-old, the property of Mr. J. M. T. Musgrave, of Beverley, took the cup for the best hunter in the show. The Duke of Edinburgh was a successful exhibitor; and the usual parades of prize-winners and the jumping have attracted as large attendances as ever.

On Tuesday last the sixth Grand National Dog Show at the Crystal Palace was opened with nearly 1400 entries. The judging occupied the whole of the first day, and, at the time of writing, we have not seen a prize list.

There was a great day at Hurlingham on Saturday, when the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present to witness some new sports, which included "Tilting at the Ring" and "Tent-Pegging," by some of the Royal Irish Lancers. The games were concluded with a polo-match, in which the representatives of the Army were defeated by the civilians.

The correling erwices of the Nam and Lunion Themes Washt

The opening cruises of the New and Junior Thames Yacht C'ubs took place on Saturday last; and on Monday the cuttermatches of the former club were brought off, the Cygnet winning the chief prize of £100. The yawl-match of the Reyal London Yacht Club was also sailed on Monday, and re-ulted in a victory for the Corisande. The cutter-match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, which took place on Tuesday, was a complete chapter of accidents, four of the six competing vessels coming to grief. The Neva eventually won the first prize. The Britannia secured the £100 prize for yachts not exceeding 40 tons. prize. The Britan exceeding 40 tons.

We are now well into the cricket season; and, as five or six great matches are being decided every week, we cannot do more than glance hastily at the principal features of the most important of them. Thanks to the fine batting of A. Greenwood (39 and 93), North made a good fight with South, for which Mr. W. G. Grace (82) and Mr. G. F. Grace (103) were the principal scorers. Lancashire v. Derbyshire ended in a draw, Mr. A. N. Hornby (71) being the only large scorer on either side. The M.C.C. sent a very poor eleven to Cambridge, and were defeated by nine wickets, the bowling of Mr. C. M. Sharpe proving very effective. Yorkshire v. Notts promised to be a very close affair, but the fine batting of Wild (61) gave a victory to the latter by six wickets. A. Shaw took nine wickets at an expense of 67 runs. The M.C.C. sent a powerful team into Lancashire, and disposed of the county with seven wickets to spare; while, in spite of the good scores compiled by Lord Harris (84 and 26), Sussex beat Kent by ten wickets. Oxford University inflicted a crushing defeat on the Gentlemen of England. Mr. A. J. Webbe (120) made the score of the match; and Mr. W. Foord-Kelsey clean bowled seven men and caught another in one innings.

Lieutenant Schuyler, of the 77th Regiment, has recently We are now well into the cricket season; and, as five or six

Lieutenant Schuyler, of the 77th Regiment, has recently accomplished the great feat of walking 64 miles (from a mile beyond Chatham to London Bridge and back) in 144 hours.

It having been reported that some alterations in the form of the Doggerbank have taken place, it has been decided that a re-survey of it shall be made shortly.

Among the recommendations contained in the report of the Select Committee on the Corrupt Practices Act, it is proposed that election petitions shall be tried by two Judges, and that no member shall be unscated except by their joint decision. Provision also is made for the summary conviction of persons guilty of corrupt practices and the trial of petitions in the metropolitan cities of the kingdom.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.



CAPTAIN NARES SHOWING THE PRINCE OF WALES AND DUKE OF THINBURGH OVER THE ALERT AT PORTSMOUTH.



H.M.S. VALOROUS, PROVISION-SHIP FOR THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

# THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.



INHABITANTS OF GUETARIA ESCAPING WITH THEIR GOODS.

The deplorably mischievous and useless conflict between the partisans of Don Carlos and the forces of the Madrid Government proclaiming the reign of King Alfonso XII. has not yet been terminated. In the Basque Provinces, along the Biscay coast as well as in Navarre, large bodies of troops are still kept in action by their restless and intriguing commanders, who seem to be playing a mutual game of military finesse, and seeking each his opportunity to insist on some apparent casual advantage, in order to obtain the best terms for himself. Our Correspondents with the armies respectively engaged in the neighbourhood of San Sebastian have sent us two sketches, from opposite points of view, illustrating the bombardment of the little seaside town of Guetaria, a few miles from the French frontier. This was done by the Carlists on the 13th ult.; and, when the terrified inhabitants were hastening to escape from their town, the scene on the Mole or pier, where the boats

received whole families with the few things which they could take away, was such as is shown in our Illustration. The Spanish Government has a naval squadron on the coast, but it does not seem to be managed with much skill or vigour. So lately as the 26th ult. it attacked the Carlist batteries at Motrijo, and suffered a repulse, with some heavy losses. The Admiral and other officers of rank were killed, and the flagship was so much damaged as to have some difficulty in getting away. It made good its retreat to Passages, near Biarritz.

A resolution was adopted last month by the Peruvian Senate authorising the Government to sell guano on the best terms obtainable in all the markets of the world. President Pardo favours this proposal, and it is not anticipated that any opposition will be offered by the House of Deputies.

The bill to sanction the removal of Langalibalcle has passed a second reading in the Cape Legislature.

Sir John Drummond Hay was received by the Emperor of Morocco at Fez, when complimentary speeches were exchanged. His Majesty assured the British Minister he was most welcome, and alluded to the ancient ties of friendship which had bound his ancestors to the Sovereigns of Great Britain.

The Mayor and Corporation of Durban entertained Sir Garnet Wolseley at a banquet on his arrival; in Natal. Sir Garnet, in responding to the toast of his health; said that the time had not yet arrived for the formation of a responsible Government in Natal, and his advice to his hearers was that they should give over agitation on this head, which was fraught with danger to the peace of the colony.



BOMBARDMENT OF GUETARIA BY THE CARLISTS.

#### NEW BOOKS.

Ne bitterness of sectarian spirit and no feeling of political hostility can prevent the heart from being touched and the sentiments of latent charity evoked by certain personal ancedotes related about him who is able to be regarded in the two somewhat paradoxical characters of "the prisoner of the Vatican" and the occupant of "the mestanciert and venerable throne in Europe" by Mr. Alfred Owen Legge in the two volumes published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, and entitled Fine IX.: the Stemy of His Life to the Restoration in 1850. The title will be sufficient to estop any exorbitant expectation on the part of those unreasonable persons whose biographical views are wont to be of a very extensive and inquisitive sort; and a very small amount of reflection ought to suffice to withem over to the opinion of the author, who holds that he is altogether precluded during the lifetime of the Pope from attempting, even if the requisite materials were forthcoming, "to write a mere biography of Pius IX." In point of fact, the contents of the two volumes, though they comprise many interesting biographical details, partly culled from published works and partly, it would seem, derived from other sources, are, and are intended to be, not so much the story of a life as a historical and critical study of a short but very eventful period in the pontificate. The author, consequently, commences with a brief retrospect, giving justs a hasty but preparatory glance at the state of things brought about by the three immediate prefecessors of Pius IX. Then follow some facts, succinctly but strikingly and readably put together, appertaining to the family and personality of that Giovanni Mastal-Ferretti, and born at Sinigaglia, near Ancona, on May 13, 1792, was destined to attain in 1816 what he himself described to his brothers as "the most sublime dignity this world affords." The narrative of his elevation has enabled the author to give an account, which is likely to have the claim of movelly for many readers, of the manner in which has a pro No bitterness of sectarian spirit and no feeling of political spirit and reality. Those in which the individuality of Plus IX. is principally concerned are, of course, the flight from Rome to Gaeta, and the return, after an intermediate sojourn at Portici, to the Vatican. Both, and especially the former, of those events are described with a very satisfactory amount of detail and with no little picturesqueness. The reader will find well-executed sketches, accompanied by illustrative anecdotes, of dead and living personages whose names still hover on the lips of men, and about whom there still exists an insatiable curiosity; and in the first rank among them stands the enigmatical Antonelli, of whose origin and career a very singular account, on more or less trustworthy authority, is presented. Impartial as the author has evidently endeavoured to be, it can searcely be necessary to hint that a gentleman who at the very outset of his work speaks of "that immoral union of the civil and ecclesiastical power" will thereby convict himself of prejudice in the eyes of the multitudes who happen to differ from him. He appears to consider Pius IX. a man of noble, lofty, and kindly impulses, the clue to whose "complex character" is to be found in the fact that he is "absorbed in his churchmanship, which, instead of being a stimulant to patriotism, plunged him into fanaticism," a fanaticism intensified by a belief that it was "his mission to restore the beclouded lustre of the Papacy."

The feature which gave so much value and added so much of interest to "Incidents in the Senoy War." published not so

beelouded lustre of the Papacy."

The feature which gave so much value and added so much of interest to "Incidents in the Sepoy War," published not so very long ago under the editorship of Captain Henry Kuollys, is even more remarkable in the case of Incidents of the China War of 1860, published, under the editorship of the same gallant officer, by Messrs. William Blackwood and Sons. In both works the materials were compiled from the private journals of Sir Hore Grant and what makes them especially important. of Sir Hope Grant, and, what makes them especially important, down within four-and-twenty hours of the various occurrences to which they refer. As regards the latter of the two publica-tions, however, the diary kept by him who must now, unforto which they refer. As regards the latter of the two publications, however, the diary kept by him who must now, unfortunately, be termed the late Sir Hope Grant, derives peculiar weight and attraction from two circumstances, of which the first is that he held the command-in-chief of the English expedition, and the second that he had the best possible opportunity of gauging the military qualities of our French allies, whose prestige had about that time attained such a height that John Bull was represented in caricature, as playing second fiddle to the French Sphinx. There appears to be little doubt that, in playing the tune to which the Chinese were made to dance in 1860, Sir Hope Grant, however studiously he may have avoided claiming or seeming to claim the position, was really the Joachim, and that his French colleague, General Cousin de Montauban, afterwards better known as Count Palikao, a title derived from the gallant attack of the French on the "bridge of Pa-le-chiao," committed several mistakes and was frequently not in time. It is pleasant to have the best possible reasons for coming to this conclusion; but even here there is a drawback, for, in necondance with the late Sir Hope Grant's considerate directions, the editor has "abstained from inserting certain". Trespendence, closely affecting public in livid culs ing certain a prespondence, closely affecting public in livid rels

still living; and this reservation has particularly applied to the share taken in the campaign by our French allies." There is, nevertheless, quite enough to convince anybody but a Frenchman that our allies caused us many and irritating Frenchman that our allies caused us many and irritating delays; that, as regards the questions of the landing at Pehtang and of the attack on the Taku forts, General de Montauban made at least two miscalculations, one of which he admitted; that, on the march to Pekin, the French "missed" our track by so singular an accident that it made them drop behind us, cross our rear, and arrive first at the Summer Palace; and that General de Montauban must have been under a misapprehension when he stated that "nothing had been touched in the palace when the English arrived." On the other hand. Palace; and that General de Montauban must have been undera misapprehension when he stated that "nothing had been touched in the palace when the English arrived." On the other hand, General de Montauban certainly refused to participate in the burning of Yuan-Min-Yuan, though he afterwards justified it on impossible grounds; and one is more inclined to admire him than blame him for his refusal. What chiefly impresses the reader of the volume under consideration is the state of China itself. We were actually knocking the Chinese Government down with one hand and holding it up with the other, protecting it against its rebels and attacking it on our own account, "smiting it in the north at Taku, and serving it in the south at Canton." There is, of course, a very tragic phase of the proceedings when we come to the shameful seizure, detention, torture, and murder of our fellow-countrymen, Anderson, Bowlby, Brabazon, De Norman, and the magnanimous trooper Phipps, to say nothing of some poor sowars; but, on the other hand, there is a pathetically but grotesquely ludicrous phase. That the Chinese, in certain places, should have cheerfully sold us not only provisions but the lease in perpetuity of an eligible camping ground; that they should have warned us, when we entered an evacuated town, against the danger arising from "some large shells filled with gunpowder," which lay concealed and "which would explode on being touched;" and that they should have returned alive to us a great number of their own countrymen whom they had captured in the act of working for us:—all this is funny and looks being touched;" and that they should have returned alive to us a great number of their own countrymen whom they had captured in the act of working for us;—all this is funny and looks as if they were not, as a nation, so hostile to us as we were to them; and it may have been owing to the generally anarchical and bewildered condition of the country, rather than to any orders received from the supreme power or to any premeditated arrangement that the tragedy just mentioned was enacted. There is reason to believe, the editor thinks, that the story told of a Chinese despatch, in which a commander complained that "the ignorant barbarians, not knowing that guns could not be fired against an object behind them, came upon us in rear, and thus rendered all our cannons useless," is but a revival of a statement current, as Sir Hope Grant said, during the first China war. But, if that good thing be not admissible, there is another, touching Prince Kung, who took for an infernal machine the apparatus with Kung, who took for an infernal machine the apparatus with which an irrepressible photographer prepared to strike off the which an irrepressible photographer prepared to strike off the aforesaid prince's portrait, to fill a prominent place in a picture to be called "The Signing of the Treaty." Perhaps the most definite conclusion arrived at from a perusal of the book is that allied expeditions are, from some important points of view, a mistake. So far as the editor is concerned, it is impossible not to be struck by the extreme care he has shown in matters of detail—he has been so punctilious in noting the subsequent promotions and destinies of nearly all the persons named in his pages that his labours are suggestive of a small "army list."

Amid the quantity of literature, scientific and unscientific, with which our libraries have been flooded on the subject of the late Franco-German war, a conspicuous place, as regards readability, may be assigned to The Germans in France: by H. Sutherland Edwards (E. Stanford). The author begins with a chapter containing some remarks touching the nature and character of invasions, and draws attention to the desirability of coming to some settlement about certain disputed points of warfare, the existence and confliction of those points leing very graphically illustrated in subsequent portions of his work from the personal experience gained, it is understood, as a correspondent of the Times. The introductory part of the volume, moreover, comprises an explanatory sketch of the system of occupation adopted by the invading army; after which the author proceeds to describe what happened to him and what fell under his notice "during a journey made towards the end of August, 1870, from the neighbourhood of Metz to the neighbourhood of Sedan, through occupied and newly invaded territory." He tells his story, which is not altogether pitiful, so far as he is personally concerned, with quite a French vivacity and piquancy of style; and, though he does not evade the serious aspect of matters, he has apparently a keener eye for the more amusing incidents. There is certainly no attempt to pile up horrors, and to thrill the reader by awful or sickening descriptions. Once for all. Amid the quantity of literature, scientific and unscientific has apparently a keener eye for the more amusing incidents. There is certainly no attempt to pile up horrors, and to thrill the reader by awful or sickening descriptions. Once for all, the author says: "A field of battle is first a terrible, then a pitiable, then a loathsome sight;" and, once for all, he depicts with a few strokes of the pen the "loathsome stage" soon reached by "the field or fields on which the battle of Sedan had been fought." Opinions differ; but to many persons, perhaps, the most impressive and instructive of all the scenes witnessed by the author will be that which met his eye when the King of Prussia took "leave of his late adversary, the Emperor Napoleon, at the Château de Belle Vue, near Sedan." What struck the author "above all in the appearance of his Majesty (the Emperor), and of the four Generals—Prince Ney de la Mcskowa, Pajol, Castelnau, and Reille—who were with him, was the brilliant get-up of the whole party. Their costumes were perfect, and they wore them with an excellent air." It seems to have been the same thing from the first to the last in the high places of the French army—a splendid exterior and the high places of the French army—a splendid exterior and rottenness at the core. No wonder that "this brilliancy of attire did not have the best effect on the fatigued and harassed soldiers;" but the contrast, though as old as the days when kings went mad and the Achivi took the consequence is a substitute of the proposed as the improved days when kings went mad and the Activit took the consequences, is a sad lesson as lightly regarded as the immemorial cry of wisdom. The book, which has three appendices of a useful and an interesting character, may be classed amongst those which convey in a very agreeable manner a large amount of such information as is good for and acceptable to the many-headed person known as the general reader.

Among the books in which everybody must find something either attractive or instructive, or both, may be classed *International Vanities*, by Frederic Marshall (William Blackwood and Sons). The author wrote "French Home Life;" and reand sons). The author wrote "French Home line; and remembrance of that excellent production will excite expectations destined, one would prophesy, to be fulfilled. The eight chapters of the new work are modestly described as mere skim that "floated to the surface of other work" on which the author was engaged; for "skim" perhaps one would be inclined to suggest "cream." The international vanities handled to the international vanities handled. are, in number, eight, even as the chapters; and their num sare severally, ceremonial, form, titles, decorations, emblems, diplomatic privileges, alien laws, and glory. Each subject is treated in a lively and agreeable style, and there is a goodly number of illustrative anecdotes. We have the doubly-experienced Madame de Maintenen, in the chapter about a commital, declaring that "in a nivent sthere are no austerities equal to these to which Court efiquette condemns the great." It is roundly

asserted that "more books have been written about forms than on any other subject that the world has known;" and we are informed that there exists a special German treatise on "Trumpeters and their Prerogatives." As for titles, never was their vanity more strikingly and ironically exhibited than when "the denomination of Servant of the Servants of God was first adopted by Gregory the Great." In the chapter relating to decorations a most extraordinary story is told, said to be "strictly true," about a French civilian volunteer in the late war, who, having displayed cowardice and been shot through the "strictly true," about a French civilian volunteer in the late war, who, having displayed cowardice and been shot through the throat by his own General, was carried to an ambulance and ultimately "obtained the cross" (presumably, of the Legion of Honour) on the ground of having been "wounded before the enemy." Of emblems none can be much more ancient and the fleur-de-lys, if, as one Goropius relates, "France already used this famous emblem in the time of Noah, Japheth having received it direct from heaven for the express purpose of ornamenting the flag of Gaul." Of diplomatic privileges, we learn that it is a phrase which "stands out glaringly in the front rank of the vanities of nations," and that, practically, it nowadays implies "little more than the faculty of importing eigars free of duty." In the chapter relating to alien laws it is propounded that "all were of one mind in former days as to the indispensable necessity of ill-treating strangers somehow," and a considerable portion of the chapter is employed in showing how that object was effected in France and England. The subject of glory, we are told, was kept for the last chapter, on the principle on which the Irish postboy used always to "keep a trot for the avenue;" but that chapter, neverthless, will be considered the least satisfactory of all to those who prefer a collection of curious and amusing facts to a somewhat schoolboyish sort of essay, and to a somewhat flippant tirade against M. Thiers. M. Thiers.

#### LAW AND POLICE.

Sir James Hannen, in the Probate Court, has granted an application to appoint an administrator to the estate of the late-Mr. Mitchell, M.P. for Bridport, whose will, propounded by his partner, is disputed by his brother on the grounds of unducinfluence and incapacity.

Sir James Hannen, in the Probate Court, has given judgment against the disputed will of the late Captain Tozer, on the ground that the testator was drunk and incapable when be executed it, and did not understand its contents; but the defendants were acquitted of having used undue influence, and were allowed costs out of the estate.

In the Court of Admiralty Sir R. Phillimore decided, on Tuesday, that the terms of the Order in Council gave him no jurisdiction over the undistributed remainder of the Banda and Kirwee prize-money. He therefore declined to issue an order calling upon the Secretary of State for India to show cause why the money should not be brought into court for

An action was brought in the Court of Common Pleas on Monday to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage, in which the plaintiff was a dressmaker, twenty-two years of age, and the defendant was a contractor's manager, who pleaded, amongst other things, that he had been exonerated from the performance of his promise. The jury assessed the compensation at £50.

Vice-Chancellor Bacon has made an order for the compulsory winding-up of the City and County Bank.

pulsory winding-up of the City and County Bank.

Another application was made to Vice-Chancellor Malins yesterday week to wind up the Emma Silver Mining Company, although, since the last application, a meeting of shareholders had been held at which a majority decided to go on with the undertaking. It was now contended, on behalf of the petitioner, that the decision had been obtained by means of a pamphlet misrepresenting the condition of the company. His Honour said that, the shareholders having resolved by an overwhelming majority to go on, the petition must be dismissed, but without costs.—Vice-Chancellor Malins has refused an application to transfer the suits in connection with this company from his own to another court. this company from his own to another court.

Damages to the amount of £350 were assessed in the Secondary's Court in the case of Mr. Devonshire, a fish-salesman, who had obtained a verdict against the Great Eastern Railway Company in an action for compensation on account of injuries sustained by him in the accident at Thorpe.

The Court of Registry Office in Dublin, composed of Justices Keogh, Fitzgerald, Morris and Lawson, and Baron Deasy, gave judgment, on Tuesday, to the effect that the residents of Trinity College were entitled to the franchise as

Fifteen hundred pounds damages have been awarded by arrangement against the Dublin Apothecaries' Hall, and in favour of the widow and children of a man named Marsden, who was killed by an accident caused through a mistake of the defendants in sending him chemicals of a certain kind instead of another.

Fines of £20 each and costs were, on Tuesday, imposed at Guildhall on two Essex farmers, who had sent the carcasses of diseased sheep to the London market.

The Thames Police Court magistrate had, on Tucsday, a number of School Board summonses against parents for not sending their children to school. For some time past twenty School Board cases have been heard weekly at this court, and there appears to be no falling off in the numbers.

For having concealed in the cabin of a Bremen steamer 1000 cigars, weighing 15 lb., a German stewardess was fined by the Southwark magistrate, on Tuesday, £15 12s. The full penalty for such an offence is £100.

A gentleman who, whilst returning from the Oaks in a hansom cab, amused himself by shooting peas at the bystanders, has been fined 10s. by the Wandsworth police magistrate, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

Some additional evidence having been given against Keen, the Metropolitan Railway booking-clerk, and his two supposed confederates, on the charge of passing counterfeit coin, all the prisoners have been committed for trial.

Mr. Arthur G. Pigott, eldest son of the late Baron Pigott, has been summoned before the Basingstoke magistrates for having made a disturbance at the funeral of his father. The complaint arose from the protest raised by Mr. Pigott against the reading of the Church of England service over the body of the late Judge, who was a member of the community of Plymouth Brethren. The Bench found the charge proved, and fined the defendant 20s. and costs, but granted a case for the Centr of Queen's Bench.

Count de Résumat, on leaving the French Acclemy after its last sitting, in which he had taken a principal purt in the discussion, was seized with a fit. The symptoms appeared grave, but the latest bulletin gives hopes that he may recover.

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DURHAM CATHEDRAL.



GALOPIN, THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.



SPINAWAY, THE WINNER OF THE OAKS.

### GALOPIN AND SPINAWAY.

The winner of the Derby is a bay colt by Vedette—Flying Duchess, and is, therefore, own sister to Vex, a very speedy mare, but one that never cared to go more than six furlongs; and this fact caused much prejudice against Galopin. He was bred by Mr. T. Sharpe, in Lincolnshire, and sold as a foal, together with his dam, to Mr. W. Blenkiron for the bagatelle of 100 gs. At the next Middle Park sale, in 1873, he made his together with his dam, to Mr. W. Blenkiron for the bagatelle of 100 gs. At the next Middle Park sale, in 1873, he made his second appearance in a ring, and, having grown the right way, was knocked down to his present owner, Prince Batthyany, for 520 gs. The Hyde Park Plate, at the Epsom Spring Meeting, was selected for Galopin's début; but his performance in it scarcely gave promise of his future excellence, for though he obtained the stakes, Cachmere, who was conceding him 7 lb., exclusive of sex allowance, beat him by a head, but was disqualified on the ground of a cross. Prince Batthyany's colt, however, was very backward on that occasion, and at Ascot showed in his true colours, running right away from the very speedy Slumber at weight for age, and then carrying off the New Stakes, though burdened with the full penalty of 9 lb. He was then thrown up and kept exclusively for the Middle Park Plate, in which, carrying 4 lb. extra, he finished only two heads behind Plebeian and Per Se, to whom he gave 7 lb. and 10 lb. respectively, and thus occupied the lucky position of third, which had been previously filled in the same race by Pretender and Kingcraft, both of whom afterwards won the Derby. During the winter the reports from Newmarket were generally adverse to Galopin, and in the spring we were informed that he "had not grown," "had lost his action," "had never done a good gallop," &c. These melancholy rumours did not daunt many of his supporters, for it is a singular fact that the people of Newmarket are invariably violently prejudiced against almost every really good horse trained there, and the style in which he gave Stray Shot 10 lb. and cantered away from her, over the R.M., at the recent Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, proved that at any rate he retained his brilliant speed. A few determined opponents still expressed doubts of his stamina; but his decisive victory at Epsom has silenced them effectually, and it must be a matter of general regret that his omission from the St. Leger entries will prevent must be a matter of general regret that his omission from the St. Leger entries will prevent his meeting Claremont and his other late opponents on Doncaster Town Moor.

Spinaway, like almost every other animal owned by Lord Falmouth, is home bred, and is by Macaroni from Queen Bertha. The latter not only won the Oaks in the magpie colours of 1863, but she has proved a perfect gold-mine at the stud, having produced, amongst others, Gertrude to Saunterer, Queen's Messenger to Trumpeter, and Paladin to Fitz Roland. Spinaway is a bay filly, rather on the small side, but with great muscular development, and standing on the best of logs and muscular development, and standing on the best of legs and feet. Her two-year-old career was one of little promise, as in two engagements she succumbed to very moderate animals; and, in her solitary victory, she only beat Seymour by a head. She did not run this season until the Newmarket First Spring Meeting, when, with 12 to 1 against her in a field of six, she upset a tremendous favourite in Per Se, and won the One Thousand Guineas very easily. Her Oaks victory was quite as readily obtained, and it is most unfortunate that, like Galopin, her engagements do not include the St. Leger, in which we have so often witnessed a struggle between the crack colt and filly of the season.

filly of the season.

# STARTING OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The two ships Alert and Discovery, appointed for the expedition towards the North Pole, under the command of Captain (I. S. Nares, left Portsmouth on Saturday last. It was the day for celebrating the Queen's birthday, and her Majesty did not forget the sailors about to undergo this long and toilsome voyage in the icy seas of the Arctic Circle. She sent them a kind message. The Lords of the Admiralty were at Portsmouth to bid them an official farewell. The military, reviewed on Southsea-common, showed their fraternal regard for the naval service upon this notable occasion. The popular feeling

on Southsea-common, showed their fraternal regard for the naval service upon this notable occasion. The popular feeling was expressed in many less formal demonstrations, mingled with the affectionate parting words and behaviour of personal friends, of wives and kindred, or comrades affect or ashore.

The Lords of the Admiralty arrived at the Landport terminus about ten o'clock on Saturday, and were conveyed to the dockyard in carriages. The party consisted of the Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, Lord Gilford, Sir Massey Lopes, and Mr. Vernon Lushington. After breakfasting on board the Enchantress Admiralty yacht, their Lordships went on board the Alert and the Discovery. their Lordships went on board the Alert and the Discovery, where they were received by Captain Nares and Captain Stephenson, the whole of the officers and men being drawn up Stephenson, the whole of the offleers and men being drawn up on the upper deck. The inspection was something more than the usual formality. Their Lordships examined very closely into the condition of the ships and their equipment, and the various ingenious contrivances. They saw the mechanical adaptations by which the rudder and screw can be almost instantly raised when in danger of being injured by the ice, recourse being had under such circumstances to the sails; the manner in which, should the condenser be damaged by concussions with icebergs and other obstructions, the engines can be worked under high pressure; the means by which, through the agency of self-detaching hooks, the boats can be promptly lowered and disconnected. Taken below, they were shown how, by excluding the icy atmosphere by means of double doors, things were kept snug and warm between decks; how, by utilising the waste heat of the galley fire, an ample supply of fresh water could be secured even in a region of perpetual ice; and how the darkness of an Arctic winter could be scattered below by means of an improved ship's lamp, the flame of which, three inches in improved ship's lamp, the flame of which, three inches in height, afforded an illuminating power equal to twenty-six candles. Having completed their inspection of the ships, the candles. Having completed their inspection of the ships, the officers and crews were individually introduced to their Lordships, who cordially shook each man by the hand. Lastly, Mr. Ward Hunt, the First Lord, addressing the officers and sailors, said they had everything on board which could be desired for their safety, well-being, and comfort; that the eyes of the whole civilised world were fixed upon the expedition; and that the prayers and best wishes of all their countrymen would go with them for their success in their arduous undertaking. Three hearty cheers having been given in response to his Lordship's parting salutation of "Good-by, men!" as he went over the side, the inspection terminated. in response to his Lordship's parting salutation of "Good-by, men!" as he went over the side, the inspection terminated. No sooner had the excitement caused by the visit of the Lords No sooner had the excitement caused by the visit of the Lords Commissioners ended than the enthusiasm of the crews was again raised by a telegraphic farewell from her Majesty at Balmoral, addressed to Captain Nares. The Royal message was as follows:—"I earnestly wish you and your gallant companions every success, and I trust that you may safely accomplish the important duty you have so bravely undertaken." To this gracious proof of her Majesty's sympathy with the expedition Captain Nares promptly telegraphed the following reply:—"I feel deeply the great honour her Majesty has done myself and the other members of the expedition in wishing us success. Her Majesty may depend on all doing their duty." Subsequently a packet from the Queen was received on board each vessel, addressed to the respective

Commanders; but the packets were laid aside, and will not be opened until the ships are well out to sea.

In the mean time, on Southsea-common, the troops in the garrison, including the artillery from Hillsea, the regiments in the outlying forts, the Royal Marines from Gosport, and the Hants Artillery Militia, were under arms for the purpose of celebrating the official anniversary of her Majesty's birthday. The ships in the harbour, the Valorous and the Zealous at Spithead, and the yachts and other small craft along the beach were dressed with the whole signalling code, and flags fluttered from the piers, hotels, coastguard stations, and other situations. The troops were disposed in line, beginning with the Artillery nearest the saluting battery, and ending with the Royal Marine Light Infantry far to the eastward, and flanked Royal Marine Light Infantry for to the eastward, and flanked at either end by a mounted battery. They fired a royal salute three times, under the command of their General, Sir Hastings three times, under the command of their General, Sir Hastings Doyle. They were then formed into three brigades, under Colonel Williams, of the Royal Marine Artillery; Colonel Clavell, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry; and Colonel Willis, C.B., of the 26th Regiment, and were put through a march past in slow and quick time, to the music of the concentrated bands. The proceedings went on until two o'clock on Southsea-common. A scene of a very different character was taking place in the dockyard. The Lords of the Admiralty had taken their departure; and the day being a holiday, the yard was strictly closed to all but the friends of the crews. It was no ordinary parting; the Alert and Discovery were about to go into a region where they would be cut off, perhaps during three years, from news of home and from all communication with England. We can but imagine what was felt by the men, the women and children, concerned in this long separation.

long separation.

At four o'clock precisely the two ships moved off from the At four o'clock precisely the two ships moved off from the jetties, amidst the acclamations of a vast multitude of people. "Good-bye, and best wishes for your success!" was signalled from the flagship, the Duke of Wellington. "Thanks, and fareweil!" was signalled back, and the Alert and the Discovery, piloted by the Fire Queen, with Admirals Elliot and M'Clintock and Captain Sullivan on board, and accompanied by the Heather Bell and other steamers, sailed down the harbour channel, the Alert leading by a hundred yards. The old Victory, the Duke of Wellington, and the St. Vincent manned their rigging and sent forth hearty cheers. It was a sight not to be forgotten as the ships emerged from the harbour into the anchorage of Spithead, and headed eastwards, standing close inshore. Their course lay through a flotilla of steamers, yachts, and row-boats, crowded with spectators cheersteamers, yachts, and row-boats, crowded with spectators cheering enthusiastically. From the grass-grown ramparts of Portsmouth on the west, as far as Southsea Castle on the east, the mouth on the west, as far as Southsea Castle on the east, the shore from the top of the sea wall down to the water's edge was lined by one unbroken mass of spectators, with the soldiery drawn out in array to do honour to the departing representatives of the sister service. As the Alert and Discovery slowly passed along the immense crowd persisted in cheering. Thus vociferously and heartily sped on its way, the Arctic squadron stood out to sea. Those who stood gazing on it till the last, ere the ships gradually faded out of vision round Sea View Point, were told by the glass that the signal "Farewell" was still flying from the mizenmasts. still flying from the mizenmasts

still flying from the mizenmasts.

A special service was held on Sunday morning in the garrison church, Portsmouth. The Venerable Archdeacon Wright, Chaplain of the Forces, officiated. Prayers were offered for the safety of the officers and men of the expedition. Sir Hastings Doyle, the General commanding the southern district, was present with his staff in full uniform. At several other churches in the town allusion was made by the preachers to the departure of the expedition.

The following statement of the probable course to be pursued has been put forth, apparently on good information:—
"The Alert and Discovery, leaving Disco some time in July, will proceed leisurely up Baffin's Bay, following the east coast up towards the entrance of Smith's Sound in 78 deg. N. They need not hurry, for previous navigators have never found the ice cleared out of that strait before the first week in August. On reaching the entrance they will make for Littleton Island, and there place records of their progress; and Captain Nares will then decide whether that island, with its adjacent shelter of Port Foulke, is to be the real base of his operations, or of Port Foulke, is to be the real base of his operations, or whether some better spot on the west side of the entrance can be selected; and his decision is to be recorded in the despatch whether some better spot on the west side of the entrance can be selected; and his decision is to be recorded in the despatch to be left there. To this point, if nothing is heard of the expedition in 1876, 'a ship will be dispatched by the Admiralty in 1877, to act as dépôt for the expedition to fall back upon in case of any untoward accident to the vessels composing the expedition. According to the state of the ice in Smith Sound, Captain Nares will then push up north for a headland named Cape Fraser, avoiding the great elbow on the east side about Humboldt Glacier; but experience tells us that it is not likely he will find open water within Smith Sound much before the middle or end of August; and much of the success of this expedition depends upon the patience and judgment of the leader at this crucial point of the voyage. The ice of Smith Sound must be allowed time, according to the season, to clear out into Baffin's Bay; and an impatient dash into this outflowing pack may lead to the ships being caught in it and swept either on shore or down with the ice-stream throughout the following winter into the Arctic Ocean. Happily, Captain Nares's past Arctic experience will keep him fully alive to this danger. On the other hand, winter will now be fast approaching, and it will be a race against time, in which we can only hope Providence will so far favour our seamen, that what the Americans, in Hall's Expedict to our seamen, that what the Americans, in Hall's Expedition, were fortunate enough to accomplish may be granted to her Majesty's ships Alert and Discovery, and that in lat. 81 deg. 30 min. or 82 deg. N., about Hall's farthest point, good winter quarters may be secured for one ship on the Greenland winter quarters may be secured for one ship on the Greenland shore. The Alert, now alone, will tackle to her work, and, in whatever days of mild weather or open water may remain in September, struggle to reach a position well to the north of, but not exceeding two hundred miles from, her consort. By this means, and with intermediate dépôts of provisions, it is calculated that the safety of the crews in their retreat, should it be necessary, to Baffin's Bay will have been secured. The advance ship, it is expected, with its crew strengthened by a portion of that of the dépôt ship, will have at least six strong sledge parties and four dog-sledges, with which to attempt the accomplishment of the main object of the expedition—that is, reaching the North Pole. But sledge-travelling has never yet been found practicable over any considerable extent of frozen sea, and everything depends upon the conditions of land and water that may be found in the progress northward. The sledge operations will commence from the Advance ship, should it attain the high northern latitude here indicated, in early spring; and all the sledge companies will be employed in the first instance in pushing forward the North Pole party, which will be provided with at least one boat, before attending to any other exploration. Meantime communication will be kept up, if possible, by means of dog-sledges, between the two ships, and Captain Nares will rejoin his consort towards the end of the summer of 1876, if his parties have returned with reasonable success from their spring journey towards the Pole. In the latter eventuality, and if no The Alert, now alone, will tackle to her work, and, in

serious accident happens to either ship, both vessels will return to England in that year; but if another season should be absolutely necessary in order to complete a reason should be absolutely necessary in order to complete a reason should be absolutely necessary in order to complete a reason should be amount of exploration, it may be necessary for the Rayance ship to fall back towards her consort, or for the latter to retreat to a

back towards her consort, or for the latter to retreat to a more southerly position, whence a final retreat might be more certainly effected. Regarding these and other points the instructions furnished to Captain Nares leave him a free choice of action, according to the circumstances that may arise."

The visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh to the ships while in Portsmouth Dockyard was mentioned in a former report; it is the subject of one of our Illustrations. Another is that of H.M.S. Valorous, which accompanies the Alert and Discovery, to convey stores for a dépôt, as far as Disco Bay on the west coast of Greenland. The Valorous is one of the old wooden paddle-frigates, with a great breadth of beam in proportion to her length; her burden is 1257 tons. She has engines working up to 1145-horse power. She goes out very heavily laden with coal and provisions.

Our Illustration of the "Crow's Nest," the watch-box or

Our Illustration of the "Crow's Nest," the watch-box or pulpit for the look-out man, aloft on the mast of the Alert, is an exact representation of that which is actually fixed up in the ship for her present service.

#### FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF FRENCH ARTISTS.

The exhibition at the Gallery, 168, New Bond-street, is now opened under the management of Mr. Charles Dechamps—M. Durand-Ruel, the Parisian dealer, who had hitherto been the "director," having transferred his interest in the gallery to his late secretary. The change of proprietorship has caused no change, and certainly no deterioration, in the general character of the display. The pictures are fewer than before, but of more equal merit. Some of the most recent tendence has of a section of the French school are again illustrated, but with less exaggeration and pretentious inefficiency. The tendencies in French art, which are most largely represented here, take an exactly opposite direction to that taken by our pre-Raphaelites five-and-twenty years ago. The primary aims of these French innovators are to secure "tone" and unity of pre-Raphaelites five-and-twenty years ago. The primary aims of these French innovators are to secure "tone" and unity of effect—to convey an impression of general truth of aspect. Detail is more or less sacrificed, or, at least, rendered strictly subordinate, to the governing effect or the dominant sentiment; and local colour is carefully qualified by chiaroscuro, and more or less neutralised, or even ignored. The principle is, no doubt, correct that the lesser truth should be sacrificed, if necessary, to the greater; and many of our garish colourists and toisome nigglers might learn useful lessons from the French masters of breadth and tone. On the other hand, the principle may easily be carried too far, and result in conventionality, mannerism, vacuity, and monotony. It may also be made a cloak for slovenliness and incompetency. The "père" Corot was one of the leaders of the new school. His works, with all their slightness, invariably possess a charming aspect of truth in their effect—generally of limpid, silvery daylight. See, for example, the road by the wall of the painter's garden (55), "The Wood in Springtime" (57), and "The Pond" (56), all at Ville d'Avrey; as likewise "A Village near Douai" (34), the tender greys of which are delicious. C. F. Daubigny, in the grey, rather gloomy monotony of "Spring" (8), and in the stronger colour and effect of "Village on the Oise" (21) and "A Normandy Orchard" (51), proves himself, as usual, a master of breadth. A large picture, by Troyon, of a gaunt sheep-dog, relieved against a rainy sky, watching, with a whimsical air of grave surveillance, a flock of sheep defile through an excavated road beneath him, is also, as we need hardly say, magestrale in its breadth of light and shade. There is so much solidity and force in "A Shepherdess" 24), by C. Jacque, that he can hardly be included in the same category. But several other able painters evidently strive shade. There is so much solidity and force in "A Shepherdess" 24), by C. Jacque, that he can hardly be included in the same category. But several other able painters evidently strive before all things for tone, for large and impressive effect and chiaroscuro, though by very different means. As, for instance, Alma Tadema in "Cherry Blossom" (9)—a small landscape study with low twilight tone; Jules Dupré, who, however, is not very well represented; Madame Cazin, in "Near Genoa" (26)—fine in its gradation of hues; Lhermitte, in his lugubrious "Market-Place at Ploudalmeizeau, Finisterre" (39), which not very well represented; Madame Cazin, in "Near Genoa" (26)—fine in its gradation of hues; Lhermitte, in his lugubrious "Market-Place at Ploudalmeizeau, Finisterre" (39), which seems like a mourning, rather than a market, place, and where the brown faces are almost lost in the pervading gloom; in H. Pille's "Flemish Interior" (20); In Salzedo's admirable piece of characterisation, "The Domino-Players" (47); in Alfred Stevens's "Lady Knitting" (89)—painted in an almost colourless pale grey key; in E. Degas's "Ballet-Dancer Practising" (72); in the unlovely but extremely powerful picture of "Washerwomen" (42), by the Hungarian painter, Munkacsy, where the tone, lowered almost to blackness, is tremendously emphasised by a band of light along the horizon beneath the pall of rain-cloud; and even in De Nittis's snow-pieces, where the wintry effect is well preserved, though the figures are finished with delicacy and precision. A. Legros applies principles similar to those we have described in his "Chantres Espagnols" (27) and "Un Pelerinage" (80), both of which have been previously exhibited. By the same there is a portrait (painted, we are informed, for Sir Wentworth Dilke) of "Gambetta" (45), together with a number of studies in black and white. All these works evince artistic ability of a kind so rare in our school that we must regret the determination at which, it is said, the painter has arrived not to again contribute to our Royal Academy exhibitions. A picture of a couple of military grandees in costumes of the seventeenth century engaged at a game of chess (36) by the Spanish painter Roybet is perhaps the most powerful piece of realism here. The force of the work is extraordinary, but it is attained by some blackness in the shadows. Two beautiful landscapes (50 and 52) by the work is extraordinary, but it is attained by some blackness in the shadows. Two beautiful landscapes (50 and 52) by the Bavarian painter, Munthe, display a perfect reconciliation of detail with breadth, and might be consulted with advantage by some of the French exhibitors. There are also several fascinating flower-pieces by Fantin, and a large and vividly suggestive, though amazingly slight, sketch of "A Bull Fight" (77) by Fortuny.

MESSRS. GOUPIL'S GALLERY.

A short time back we announced that Messrs. Goupil and Co., the eminent art-publishers and picture-dealers of Paris, had succeeded to the business of Messrs. Holloway and Son, the well-known printsellers and publishers, of Bedford-street, Strand. We had occasion also to mention that the Messrs. Holloway constructed shortly before their retirement some handsome additional rooms, or galleries, at the rear of their place of business. In these new rooms Messrs. Goupil have opened an exhibition, consisting of 160 pictures, chiefly of cabinet size, by distinguished Continental artists. The collection being for the most part derived probably from Paris, the contains as might be expected scarcely a single sample of it contains, as might be expected, scarcely a single sample of any German painter of note; but several of the leading French masters are in force, and there are some remarkable pictures of the new Hispano-Roman school, together with a sprinkling of Dutch works. Generally speaking, the collection is as choice as it is comparatively small; and a very high standard indeed is attained in the principal room. The French pictures are more adequately representative than we are accustomed to see in London; for, on the one hand, they have not been selected with too exclusive reference to English tastes, real or assumed, as at the French Gallery, Pall-mall; nor, on the other, to illustrate any fresh phase of French art, as in the gallery in New Bondstreet. It must suffice, however, to give little more than the names of the leading painters represented, for anything like an analysis of their (generally well known) characteristics would take us far beyond our present limits.

Among the French works are two by Meissonier and four by Gérome. "The Standard" (121), by the former, is in his finest manner; it is dated as long back as 1857. "A Sketch from Nature" (117) is, we believe, a recent work, representing an artist sketching a soldier, while several comrades stand or sit about taking more or less interest in the proceeding. The picture is wonderful, as usual, for truth and prestandard indeed is attained in the principal

stand or sit about taking more or less interest in the proceeding. The picture is wonderful, as usual, for truth and precision, but rather deficient in massing of light and shade, and the comparatively large scale of the execution seems to deprive it of some of the illusiveness of Meissonier's more microscopic productions. Gérome's "Rex Tibicen" (124)—Frederick the Great returned from the chase and snatching a few moments to play the flute, while his jaded dogs fall asleep about him in the splendid but slovenly study, from a wall of which a bust of Voltaire seems to look down on him with a sardonic sneer—has already made its reputation at the Salon, perhaps partly on account of the subject; but it is hardly worthy of the painter. has already made its reputation at the Salon, perhaps partly on account of the subject; but it is hardly worthy of the painter. The pictures of an Arab mourning over his dead horse in the desert (151), "The Caravan" (129), and a group of Cairene women in their long blue robes filling water-jars at a stream, with a charming atmospheric effect, are to our mind more acceptable. No. 114 is an admirable example of Corot's sketchy suggestive mauner, and No. 126 is a still finer specimen of Troyon—in point of colour, indeed, one of the best within our recollection. Jules Breton displays his power on a large scale in a lifesize figure (105) of a Bretonne lying prone on a cliff and looking wistfully out to sea. "La Malaria" (134), by Hebert; "Italian Girls at a Fountain" (43), lifesize full-length figures by W. Bouguereau; "Une Citoyenne," by J. Goupil; Hebert; "Italian Girls at a Fountain" (43), lifesize full-length figures by W. Bouguereau; "Une Citoyenne," by J. Goupil; and smaller works by Diaz, Fromentin, J. F. Millet, C. Jaque, A. Bonheur, J. Dupre, Leloir, Vibert, and B. Bellecour, are good average examples of those celebrated painters. M. Max Claude, like M. de Nittis, has paid a visit to this country, and gives us one of his impressions of "the season" in a very delicately and gracefully handled picture of a lady alighting from her afternoon's ride in Rotten-row at a house in "Queen's-gate" (49); but somehow a Frenchman never precisely hits the true English ton and character. "The Bad Husband" (157), by the Hungarian painter Munkacsy, is extraordinarily vicorous, but ton and character. "The Bad Husband" (157), by the Hungarian painter Munkacsy, is extraordinarily vigorous, but needlessly ugly and black.

"A Spanish Bull-Fight" (131) is a scarcely comprehensible sketch by Fortuny. Of artists who have come under the influence of that erratic genius we have Agrasot—an elaborate picture of a mountebank with performing dogs, which might have been equally effective and humorous with faces less uniformly ignoble or positively hideous; Rico—a brilliant and beautiful Venetian view (132); Boldini—a group of gaily-dressed women among wild flowers in a wood (111), with a still more marvellously brilliant sunlight effect; and Villegas—"La Siesta" (142), the owner of a splendid Morocco or Tangiers interior, smoking, with a woman of his harem lying voluptuously across his knees under a canopy formed of immense stalks of prairie-grass in flower; a most gorgeous piece of colouring, carried, however, to excess, as in the richly-patterned carpets, resembling stained glass rather than textile fabric. 'A Spanish Bull-Fight' (131) is a scarcely comprehensible

Sir Alexander Cockburn opened a picture exhibition at the Hartley Institution, Southampton, yesterday week, and discoursed at length on the elevating effects of the fine arts.

Lord Selborne, on Monday, opened at the Guildhall, of Winchester, a loan exhibition of pictures and other art-objects, and delivered an address, in the course of which he critised the art and literary productions of the present day, and compared them with those of the past.

A lifelike bust of Mr Henry Irving has been executed by Mr. R Jackson. The sculptor's art has represented with remarkable fidelity the intellectual features of the eminent actor.

#### MUSIC THE OPERA SEASON.

At the Royal Italian Opera there has been no specialty calling for lengthened comment since our last week's notice. On the Thursday in that week Madame Adelina Patti appeared as Leonora in "Il Trovatore," and sang with splendid powers of voice and fine dramatic feeling. A marked impression was produced by the great singer in the opening cavatina, "Tacca la notte," in the trio at the end of the first act, and still more in the scene of the "Miserere" and the closing music of the opera. As usual, a portion of the "Miserere" had to be repeated. The Azucena of Mdlle. Scalchi has before been specially noticeable for its high vocal merit, and was still more admirable in that respect on Thursday week, while also displaying enhanced dramatic feeling. Signor Marini, as Manrico, produced a marked impression in several instances, particularly in the "Miserere" music, and in the previous aria, "Di quella pira," in which his command of the high chest C told with great effect. Signor Graziani's Count di Luna was the same as of old, and his air, "Il balen," received the almost invariable encore.

invariable encore.

The six performances of this week began with "Faust" on Monday, "Les Diamants de la Couronne" having been given on Tuesday, for the first time this season, with the splendid performance of Madame Patti as Caterina, one of the principal features of which was, as last year, her brilliant bravura singing in the air with variations in the second act. Another special effect was produced by the preceding bolero duet, in which Madame Patti was well seconded by Mdlle. Smerostar and Garagai and Garagai and Garagai and Garagai and Garagai and which Madame Patti was well seconded by Mdlle. Smeroschi as Diana. Signori Naudin, Sabater, Ciampi, and Capponi were the representatives respectively of Enrico, Sebastiano, Campomayor, and Rebolledo. For Wednesday, "Der Freischitz" was announced; for Thursday, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia;" for Vriday, "L'Africaine;" and to-night (Saturday) "Lohengrin" is to be given for the fifth time.

The third of the Floral Hall Concerts (last Saturday afternoon) again attracted a large and fashionable audience. As before, the principal members of the Royal Italian Opera company contributed to a long and varied programme, special features in which were the admirable vocal performances of Madame Adelina Patti, Mdlle. Albani, and Mdlle. Marimon.

The week opened, at Her Majesty's Opera, with "Lucia di

The week opened, at Her Majesty's Opera, with "Lucia di Lammermoor." On Tuesday "Les Huguenots" was the opera; "Il Talismano" was announced for Thursday (all cast as recently noticed); and to-night (Saturday) "Semiramide" is to be given, for the first time this season. Wagner's "Lohengrin is to be produced on Saturday next.

The British Orchestral Society concluded its third season on Tuesday, this concert (the sixth of the series) having been

postponed, and given in the afternoon instead of the evening. he orchestral pieces consisted of Schubert's unfinished sym-hony in B minor, a new concert-overture by Mr. Wingham, Sullivan's music to the masque introduced in "The chant of Venice," and Weber's overture to "Der schütz." Mr. Wingham's overture, which was composed Merchant of Freischütz." Ereischutz. Mr. Wingham's overture, which was composed expressly for the society, was very favourably received, and the composer called forward. The remaining instrumental piece was Mendelssohn's violin concerto, brilliantly played by Mr. Carrodus. Vocal solos were contributed by Miss August Roche and Mr. Sims Reeves. Mr. George Mount conducted.

Roche and Mr. Sims Reeves. Mr. George Mount conducted.

The performances of French opera by French artists at the Gaiety Theatre are increasing in attraction. On Tucsday Mdlle. Priola made a highly-successful début as Marie, in Donizetti's "La Fille du Régiment." This lady's merits, vocal and dramatic, are of a high order, and were specially displayed in the duet with Sergeant Sulpice, in the first act, in her "Song of the Regiment," in the air in which she takes leave of her old companions, and in the lesson-scene and the following trio. The characters of Tonio and the Sergeant were, respectively, well filled by MM. Laurent and Dauphin, the subordinate parts having also been ably sustained.

The twentieth season of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir is nearly

The twentieth season of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir is nearly completed, only one more subscription concert remaining to be given. The programme of the third performance, which took place on Thursday week, included the fine singing of Mr. Sims Reeves in "The Message" and "Tom Bowling," in addition to madrigals and part-songs admirably sung by the choir, and vocal solos by Miss Eva Leslie and Signor Federici. Mr. Leslie conducted, as usual, and Mr. Callcott and Mr. Ward presided respectively at the pianoforte and the harmonium. During the evening Mr. Paque contributed some effective violencelle release. violoncello-playing.

The second subscription concert of the fifth season of the Welsh Choral Union took place on Monday, when the programme comprised Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie" and his eight-part psaim "Judge me, O God," besides a selection of national music.

This week's miscellaneous music has included pianoforte recitals by Mdlle. Marie Krebs, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mdlle. Delphine Le Brun, and Mr. Charles Hallé's fifth performance of his series of eight.

An orchestral and vocal concert, the solos by distinguished amateurs, was given at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, the proceeds having been devoted partly to providing a Creche and sick nurses for the parish of St. Anne's, Soho, including the district of St. Mary's, Crown-street, and partly to the Curzon Home School. The programme included, besides other interesting features, Brahms's "Song of Destiny" and Schumann's "Pilgrimage of the Rose." The concert was under the direction of Mr. Barnby.

Miss Elizabeth Philip, the well-known composer of whose

Miss Elizabeth Philp, the well-known composer, of whose works we have frequently had occasion to speak in terms of praise, will give a Concert d'Invitation at the Beethoven Rooms praise, will give a Concert d'Invitation at the Beethoven Rooms next Wednesday evening. Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mdlle. Hortense Dumain, Madame Mangold Diehl, Madame Osborne Williams, Signor Monari Rocca, Mr. George Grossmith, jun., and other distinguished artistes and amateurs will assist at the entertainment, which is to conclude with a dance. A very large and fashionable audience may naturally be expected at Miss Philp's reception.

The Jubilee Singers arrived in London on Thursday week. They gave their first concert in Exeter Hall, on Tuesday evening, to a crowded audience.

A lecture was delivered before the Society for the Enon "The History of Bardism, the National Songs of Wales, and the Music of the Harp;" and on Thursday week, at St. George's Hall, Mr. Brinley Richards delivered a lecture, entitled "National Music," before a large and appreciative audience—Lord Clarence Paget, K.C.B., occupying the

Last week a testimonial was presented to Mr. Alexander Russell, who has for sixty-seven years been with Messrs. John Broadwood and Sons, the eminent pianoforte-makers—for a great portion of the time as foreman of their manufactory. The testimonial consists of a handsome tea and coffee service and salver in silver, and was subscribed for, as stated by an inscripsalver in silver, and was subscribed for, as stated by an interption on the salver, "by the workmen in the manufactory of Mossrs. John Broadwood and Sons and other friends, as a mark of their sincere esteem and respect." The presentation was made by Mr. George T. Rose, one of the members of

The new Public Halls in Glasgow being far advanced The new Public Halls in Glasgow being far advanced towards completion, it is intended to hold a grand musical festival in the autumn of next year. Professor G. A. Macfarren is to write a new cantata for the occasion, on the subject of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake," an appropriate one for the capital of the west of Scotland. M. Gounod has also consented to produce his oratorio, "Cavalry," at the same musical gathering, and to conduct the work in person. Other arrangements are in progress, and it appears probable that the Glasgow halls will be opened under brilliant auspices.

# THEATRES. DRURY LANE.

The morning performance on Monday of "Hamlet" in Italian was more than ordinarily satisfactory. The only subject of regret was the necessity for an excessive abridgment of the tragedy. In obedience to it, the initial platform-scene and the first appearance of the Ghost were omitted; and as the play proceeded other excisions occurred, which somewhat disturbed the conscious spectator. The scenes between Polonius and Laertees also were discarded, together with cerroin passages of the Ghost's speeches in the interview between Polonius and Laertes also were discarded, together with certain passages of the Ghost's speeches in the interview between Hamlet and his father's spirit. The scene terminated with the imposed oath, the subsequent discourse being cancelled. In the second act we missed the interview with the players, and Ophelia's soliloquy—"O what a noble mind is here o'erthrown;" and, in the third act, the closet scene was altered, while in the beginning of act the fourth a soliloquy by Hamlet was inserted. Only one gravedigger appeared in the fifth act. A justification for some of these omissions and changes is found in the length of the play, which, even in its abridged state, lasted from half-past two until half-pastsix. This same argument of length is the reason why, in the English stage-edition, the original Shakspearean play has been so much mutilated. We have always regretted the fact, and the more so because of the injury inflicted on the representation. The omission of the background Fortinbras business has deprived this of much of the motive for the general action, much of the spectacle intended by the poet for the support of the dislance and all the argulant table up the poet for the support of the dislance and all the argulant table up general action, much of the spectacle intended by the poet for the general action, much of the spectacle intended by the poet for the support of the dialogue, and all the excellent tableaux with which the dramatist obviously intended to conclude. A worthy and great triumph awaits that manager who shall reproduce this greatest of tragedies in its entirety. Meanwhile we have to endure the usual mutilations of the English prompter and the accessional ones of the foreign of the English prompter, and the occasional ones of the foreign

Signor Salvini has obtained by his corrections a simpler Hamlet; and, instead of the many-sided portrait of Shakspeare, has presented us with a distinct and partial modification, which relieves him from the need of exhibiting the character in all it releves him from the need of exhibiting the character in all its phases. It now appears, from Monday's trial, that time will not permit of their full embodiment. What Salvini was enabled to do is, meanwhile, eminently edifying. He showed with the utmost minuteness the infinite tenderness of the melancholy Prince of Deumark, his exhaustless love for his father, his affectionate fidelity to Ophelia, and his inviolable attractions to his father. attachment to his friend, Horatio. The scholar and the philosopher were not adequately illustrated. What was attempted was accomplished with the minutest accuracy. The development, indeed, was in consequence exceedingly slow, but the touches were correspondently nice, thus securing the fineness of the delineation, while they conduced to the perfection of the histrionic assumption. This attention to minute points, moreover, was not confined to Signor Salvini; the other perfections of the statement of the confined to signor salvini; the other performers adopted the same principle of interpreta-tion. Signor Ferrante was as slow, as delicate, and as dainty in the manipulation of small points as his principal; and Signora Giovagnoli as Ophelia, by similar cautious treatment in the mad scene, obtained a remarkable triumph. Signora Hoffman as the Queen manifested the same care and attention to the ruling style, in which it was evident that the entire performance had been projected. Were the whole of this great play to be acted, as the poet designed it should be, this mode of dealing with its separate portions would necessarily prolong the representation to about six hours. Nevertheless, we should like to see it done, whether in English or Italian we little calls, so that the entire dramatis persons were fairly occupied by competent artists. The getting up of the present performance has extraordinary merit. The manner of managing the stage in the play scene, giving to the players of "The Mousetrap" an elevated platform on the prompt side, and seating the King and his Court on the opposite side and the back in a semicircular dais, is more effective than any previous invention of which we have any knowledge. Likewise, the sudden appearance in the closet scene, close by the chair in which Gertrude is seated, of the Ghost, succeeded in electrifying the audience. The scene the Ghost, succeeded in electrifying the audience. The scene in which Claudius prays, and Hamlet declines to take advantage of the situation for carrying out his vengeance, was also admirably arranged, and the plan of it should in future be uniformly adopted. In these and other respects the great Italian master's assumption of Hamlet is calculated as much to instruct as to amuse, and ought to command many such crowded and appreciative audiences as that which so intelligently excited at the morning performance of last Manday. gently assisted at the morning performance of last Monday.

THE MIRROR.

Mr. Horace Wigan has apparently resolved on a distinctive management of this house, deveting it to melodramatic efforts; and for this purpose has selected from the repertoire of the Ambigu Theatre, in Paris, a drama called "The Parricide," the work of M. Adolphe Bélot, who founded it on two novels of his own, respectively entitled "Lubin et Decolard" and "Le Parricide," We cannot much commend the selection of the property of the treatment; but Mr. Wigney, evidently the subject or the treatment; but Mr. Wigan evidently depended on its resemblance to "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," and the opportunity which it afforded him of impersonating a and the opportunity which it allorded him of impersonating a superior police character—a line of art in which he had already distinguished himself. Accordingly, he placed the Parisian drama in the hands of Mr. Clement Scott and Mr. E. Mansel, who have anglicised it not unskilfully. Much intractable matter, however, still remains, and there is much that is calculated to offend true English taste. The piece is renamed "The Detective," and the moral of it aims at reinstating the policeman in the good opinion of the public; and we are expected to appreciate the good-hearted official whose blunders certain newspapers rejoice in the opportunity of exposing. Mr. Inspector Walker, in Mr. Wigan's hands, becomes a very respectable character; but he has erred in too readily acceptrespectable character; but he has circum to be sing the force of circumstantial evidence which tended to prove that a son had been base enough to murder his mother, whom have planned to rob and kill. Walker two acrobat rascals have planned to rob and kill. Walker yields, therefore, to a fit of repentance, and unites with the young man and a maiden to whom he is affianced, in order to discover the real culprits. In the course of the action we have an acrobat's booth presented, and a music-hall, in both which very eccentric events take place. The supposition that thieves and murderers are naturally associated with a troupe of athletes is unjust towards a body of professionals who, though not of the highest class, are generally honest. The acrobat is not well educated certainly, for the days of his childhood are spent in educated certainly, for the days of his childhood are spent in acquiring agility and adapting his limbs to the exercise of athletic arts; but these necessitate sobriety and morality in order that he may pursue that exercise with safety; and in regard to the female athlete, the like necessity for constant practice at rehearsals withdraws her from the opportunity of being tempted by young and profligate rich men, which in the higher walks of the histrionic profession is a real danger to the fair aspirant. The music-hall scene is evidently built on the club scene in Sir Bulwer-Lytton's "Money," and a fussy old gentleman ever and anon comes in and is turned out, much in the style of the member who in the comedy is continually in the style of the member who in the comedy is continually bawling for the snuff-box. All manner of improbable transactions take place in this locale, and the whole is as little representative of an actual music-hall as it can well be. Nor were these defects suffered to pass unnoticed by the audience, were these defects suffered to pass unnoticed by the audience, who began at this point to express their disapprobation. The general action ended with a burglary, the details of which are given with much elaboration, but fail to interest the expectant spectator. Mr. Wigan's impersonation of the detective was exceedingly meritorious, but there is little to excite public sympathy. We shall see whether the drama proves attractive, and whether the subject finds a correspondent taste in the public mind; in the meanwhile we doubt of such results. Even if the drama had been of a higher class, we should still cherish such doubt; for though we might cede to its projectors that it is not altogether bad, we cannot bring ourselves to that it is not altogether bad, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that it is good enough.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.

Candidly acknowledging the failure of the performance of "The Merchant of Venice," Mrs. Bancroft has judiciously revived that of Sir Bulwer Lytton's "Money"—a comedy which, on a previous occasion, has been presented at the same house with an adequate cast. The present performance, too, has the advantage of even a still better disposition of characters. Mrs. Bancroft herself appeared for the first time as Lady Franklin, and in the famous scene had an admirable coadjutor in Mr. George Honey, who supported the part of Graves in a in Mr. George Honey, who supported the part of Graves in a remarkably effective manner. Miss Ellen Terry's Chara Douglas, also, is realised with a closeness to nature that entitles the actress to the highest praise. Such excellence in the acting, combined with the splendour of the accessories and scenery, ensures the immediate popularity and continued prosperity of the regived

About half-past ten o'clock on Friday night, last week, the Theatre Royal at Leeds took fire, and within about an hour was entirely destroyed, the fire-engines having little effect in checking the progress of the flames.



THE NEW ROYAL STAND AT EPSOM.



EPSOM RACES: BRINGING IN THE WINNER.



CAPTAIN BOYTON'S SUCCESSFUL TRIP ACROSS THE CHANNEL.



BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SHOW, AT CROYDON.

#### CAPTAIN BOYTON'S VOYAGE ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Captain Paul Boyton's second attempt to cross the English Captain Paul Boyton's second attempt to cross the English Channel in the Merriman life-saving suit has proved successful. It will be remembered that the courageous young American was within an ace of accomplishing the feat on Saturday, April 10 (as illustrated and described in this Journal a week later), the thick weather, and the unwillingness of the French pilot and the members of the Press to be responsible for his safety on a dark and stormy night, alone preventing him from completing his voyage from Dover to Boulogne. On Friday, May 28, Captain Boyton had been fortunate enough to secure the cordial co-operation of Sir Edward Watkin and Mr. John Shaw, of the South-Eastern Railway. Their steamer Ernest, and Captain Edward Dane, one of the most skilful officers in the company's service, were placed at the disposition of Captain Boyton. Having alarge company on board, including officers in the company's service, were placed at the disposition of Captain Boyton. Having a large company on board, including Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., Captain Knocker, R.N., Mr. John Shaw, and several representatives of the Press, the Ernest left Folkestone for Cape Grisnez in the small hours of Friday morning; and on the way across the Channel Mr. Plimsoll, true to his mission as the "Sailor's Friend," exhibited two new inventions for saving life at sea—one, a case of chemicals which bursts into flames and gives forth a brilliant light on being thrown into the water, and which, attached to a life-buoy, is specially designed for the rescue of "a man overboard;" the other a blazing signal for wrecks.

blazing signal for wrecks.

Captain Boyton started at three o'clock in the morning Captain Boyton started at three o'clock in the morning from the Cran aux Anguilles, a surf-beaten bit of beach, 200 yards to the west of Cape Grisnez Lighthouse. Wading through the surf into deep water, in his familiar indiarubber suit, he paddled himself vigorously from the shore, his departure being signalised by a flight of rockets from the Ernest and from the boat of the steamer, Mr. Michael Boyton and our Artist being on board the latter. The wind being unfavourable, Captain Boyton used his paddle the greater part of the morning, and used it with good effect, too—being, at six o'clock, seven miles from Cape Grisnez, although only five miles from the French coast. The course decided upon for the second voyage was across the tides in as straight a line as was possible; whereas the plan of going with the tide was adopted on the first occasion. With the stout little skift of the Ernest acting throughout the trip as the pilot-boat, Captain Boyton preserved as straight a course as he could; but the tide carried him irresistibly up Channel till it turned, and swept him towards the Varne later in the day, and turned again and bore him in the evening towards the cliffs of Dover. The wind was W.N.W. at starting. As the day wore on, it veered round to W.S.W. His sail was then hoisted, and helped him over the waves somewhat. Dr. Howard, of the New York Humane Society, was Captain Boyton's medical attendant during the day. The diet provided by the doctor was of the simplest kind, the Captain's three meals consisting simply of a draught of strong green and black tea, and beef sandwiches. From the drowsy state he fell three meals consisting simply of a draught of strong green and black tea, and beef sandwiches. From the drowsy state he fell black tea, and beef sandwiches. From the drowsy state he fell into during the morning the strong tea soon roused him. His spirits were good, and his voice was wonderfully strong throughout. The quaint messages he shouted to the Ernest were some of them pencilled on the thin strips of tissue paper sent to Folkestone by pigeon-post. Twenty-nine carrier-pigeons in all were dispatched by Mr. M. Boyton, one of the last birds carrying a message informing the Queen of the good progress made by the Captain up to six o'clock. Earlier in the afternoon Captain Boyton had been much cheered by the hearty hurrahs which greeted him from one of the Folkestone steamers, well filled with excursionists and gay with flags from stem to stern, and also from a London steamer proceedstem to stern, and also from a London steamer proceeding across the Channel. Louder cheers came to inspirit him at dusk from the Royal Wiltshire life-boat, on board which Mr. Marsh gave the cue in true British style, "One, two, three, hurrah!" The Royal Wiltshire had been specially sent from Dover by the National Life-Boat Institution to escort the Dover by the National Lite-Boat Institution to escort the gallant Captain into English waters, which proved more difficult to traverse than the French waters. Eight, nine, ten o'clock passed, and Captain Dane's constant reply to Boyton's question of "How far from shore?" was "Three miles." Well might Captain Boyton exclaim, as he did when safe aboard the Ernest, that they were the longest three miles he had ever steered! There was an end at last to these seemingly interminable three miles. After a sensational encounter with a porpoise, which either resented his intrusion upon his domain or else wished to gambol with him as a playfellow, Captain Boyton finished his voyage in peace. He touched land at half-past two on Saturday morning, having been in the water twenty-three hours and a half. The rocky beach whereon he landed—Fan Bay, a little to the west of the South Foreland lights—was so slippery that Captain Boyton had to be assisted to terra firma by a boatman and Mr. Merridew, who had been indefatigable in promoting the success of Captain Boyton ever since his departure from Boulogne on the previous Thursday. Rockets from the boat and from the Ernest, and loud and hearty cheers, celebrated the victory of Captain Boyton, to whom his brother now sang out through the speaking-trumpet, "Come back now. That will do for to-night!"

"Come back now. That will do for to-night?"

Captain Boyton was in a profuse perspiration, and his eyes were smarting from the salt sea-water, and his wrists were swollen when Dr. Howard, assisted by Dr. Diver, examined him in the ladies' cabin of the Ernest. His temperature was 99 deg. Refreshed by a little milk-punch and a rest between blankets, the Captain was quite himself by the time Folkestone was reached. Congratulatory telegrams poured in upon him from all parts of the kingdom—from the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Lord Mayor, &c. Dover gave him a dejeûner. Folkestone had him back, and entertained him at a grand banquet given by the directors of the South Eastern grand banquet given by the directors of the South Eastern Railway Company, and presided over by the Hon. J. Byng, deputy chairman, in the unavoidable absence of Sir Edward Watkin, M.P. Through all these richly-earned tributes to his bravery Captain Boyton has borne himself with that modesty and manliness characteristic of him.

# AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT CROYDON.

How came the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society to hold its show at Croydon? That Society is nearly a hundred years old, and has been the parent of many others, which have done good service to the land. It the farmer, and the labourer, indeed, to the country at large. But some time ago, when the Southern Counties Agricultural Association held its meeting at Brighton, a proposal was made to amalgamate that society with the Bath and West of England Society. The annual exhibition has since been held alternately in the amalgamated association's three grand divisions—the southern, comprising Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Hants, Berks, and Oxford; the middle, comprising Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, and Hereford; the western, comprising Devon and Cornwall. The year before last the Show was held at Plymouth, in the west; last year at Bristol, in the middle; this year Croydon is selected as a fit representative centre of the south.

The Show was opened, on Monday, at Waddon, less than a mile from the town of Croydon, and close to a railway station. The show-yard, which was thirty-six acres in extent,

contained stalls for several hundred cattle and horses, pens for sheep, swine, and poultry, a large collection of implements, and tents for the horticultural department, with a special exhibition of articles lent by the South Kensington Museum. We give an Illustration of the scene, which was pleasant to a number of visitors in the beautiful weather of several days this week.

#### THE ROYAL STAND AT EPSOM.

The Derby Day of this year was favoured not merely by the brightest and pleasantest summer weather, but also by the honoured presence of an unusual number of the members of honoured presence of an unusual number of the members of the Royal family. A new private stand had been erected for their use, nearly opposite the winning-post, and this is shown in our Illustration. The Royal party, consisting of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Louis of Hesse and Princess Alice, and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance, travelled by a special train from Victoria station, conducted by the general manager of the Brighton Railway. They arrived at the stand about twenty minutes past two, and had a most entlusiastic reception, the course being then in its most crowded state. Retiring for luncheon after taking a glance round, the Royal party returned to the balcony taking a glance round, the Royal party returned to the balcony just as the first Derby candidate, the Repentance colt, was seen coming out of the paddock. The scene then, with the course cleared and the vast multitude spread over the Downs from Tattenham Corner to the Warren, and from the paddock to the road, is very striking indeed, and the distinguished visitors gazed at it with much interest.

#### ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES. TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE CHEMICAL FORCE

Professor Gladstone, F.R.S., in his fourth lecture, on Tuesday week, resumed his experimental illustrations of decomposition by chemical affinity by showing that when two salts in solution are mixed they suffer "reciprocal decomposition," giving rise to four salts; and, if one of the salts so formed be insoluble, it recessions adjusted when the field of earling the constituents. to four salts: and, if one of the salts so formed be insoluble, it passes immediately out of the field of action, the constituents are redistributed, and the largest possible amount of the insoluble compound is formed and separated. The salts chosen for the experiment were ferric-chloride and sulpho-cyanide of potassium. After alluding to the researches of Bergmann, Berthollet, and other chemists, the Professor described some of his own experiments relating to this subject, and then explained and illustrated the universal law that two soluble salts will produce a precipitate, if it be possible to do so, by the interchange of acids and bases. The same principle will account for the production of gaseous compounds, wherever possible, by double decomposition, and for many of the phenomena connected with crystallisation. This action usually takes place in a very short space of time; but in some cases hours, and even days, are occupied before the interchange is complete. The Professor then remarked that this chemical force, while it The Professor then remarked that this chemical force, while it profoundly alters the properties of matter, does not affect its weight: and, having commented on the balance as the special and invaluable companion of the chemist in his profoundest researches, he referred to the old balances of Cavendish and researches, he referred to the old balances of Cavendish and Young then exhibited, the property of the Royal Institution, and also to the new balance, with the latest improvements, now in use in the laboratory. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to experiments demonstrating the transformation of the chemical force into other forces. After referring to the production of heat in living animals by the combustion of food, the Professor showed how heat is evolved by several chemical reactions, and especially by the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, by means of which iron was burnt. The light resulting from the chemical force was exhibited in several brilliant coloured flames; and mechanical force and sound were produced by the ignition of gunpowder. Finally, Professor Gladstone commented on the chemistry of the voltaic cell, and exhibited the transformation of its force into electricity and exhibited the transformation of its force into electricity and magnetism; and, in concluding, showed that all the forces thus called into existence may be employed to reproduce chemical action.

PROBLEMS OF DISSOCIATION.

PROBLEMS OF DISSOCIATION.

Professor Dewar began his third lecture on Physico-Chemical Inquiry, on Thursday week, by alluding to the dynamical theory of heat propounded by Mayer and Joule, and stated that, in accordance with it, there is a definite relation between the pressure, the volume, and the temperature of a saturated vapour. Hence, he said, it follows that the mechanical equivalent, or the heat required for any alteration of volume, may be represented by an equation, from which the heat equivalent may be calculated; and by this means it is possible to calculate the latent heat of vapours, by observing their tensions, and to compare the results with by observing their tensions, and to compare the results with actual experiments. This method also enables us to ascertain the latentheat of liquefiable gases and of bodies such as sulphur, mercury, and phosphorus, which is very difficult to obtain by direct observation. The Professor also referred to tables containing results of calculations, founded upon the researches of Faraday and Regnault, on the tension of liquefiable gases. He then exhibited an instance of the stability of a body not regarded as a chemical compound. A Geissler yacquimether egarded as a chemical compound. A Geissler vacuum-tuber containing a piece of charcoal was rendered so perfect that an electric discharge would not pass through it. When, however, containing a piece of charcoal was rendered so perfect that an electric discharge would not pass through it. When, however, the charcoal was heated, the residual trace of gas absorbed in the pores of the charcoal was evolved, and the luminous discharge passed. Palladium in a hydrogen vacuum would not act in the same way as the charcoal in absorbing the last trace of hydrogen. Professor Dewar then proceeded to show, by analogy, the advantage of a knowledge of the thermal relations of compound bodies. He proved that phosphorus, which burns with a pale blue light in ordinary air, will not burn in pure oxygen gas unless the pressure be reduced; and he then pointed out the important relations existing between temperature and pressure in animal relations existing between temperature and pressure in animal and vegetable life. The plant under the influence of light reduces the carbonic acid gas and water in the atmosphere, storing up carbon, forming chlorophyl, and evolving oxygen. It cannot decompose pure carbonic acid without certain conditions of temperature and pressure. This was demonstrated by several interesting experiments. The Professor then commented on interesting experiments. The Professor then commented on some unstable compounds which in their formation absorb heat instead of evolving it, and which are readily decomposed even by light. When a ray of electric light was sent into Dr. Tyndall's experimental glass tube some peroxide of chlorine, hitherto invisible, was decomposed, and the tube appeared full of brilliantly illuminated smoke. After alluding to the chemical action in the fermentation of sugar and to Liebig's theory, which attributes it to catalytic action, due to the mere presence of yeast, Professor Dewar demonstrated, by calculating the amount of heat evolved, that work had been actually done by the vital action of the yeast, in accordance with the views of Pasteur.

EVOLUTION OF CULTURE.

Colonel Lane Fox opened his discourse, at the Friday evening meeting, May 28, by referring to the definition of

science as "organised common sense," its development by general laws, and its passage through three phases—the empirical or practical, the classificatory, and the theoretical; and he asserted that the science of culture has also its corresponding periods of development. In regard to the material arts we are still in the empirical stage, which includes the whole of the constructive trades, from the manufacture of the simple flint knife to our most complex machines, when viewed from the stand-point of the mechanic, and not as subjects for generalisation; while in science advance has been gradually made through the classificatory to the theoretical or evolutionary stage. After referring to Professor Max Müller's claiming for language a place amongst the physical sciences, the Colonel urged that the arts of life have an equal claim. As words are the outward signs of ideas in the mind, so are tools and weapons. Words are ideas expressed by sounds, whilst tools are ideas expressed by sounds, whilst tools are ideas expressed by hands; and unless it can be shown that there are distinct processes in the mind for language and the arts, they must be classed together. This view was maintained by a course of reasoning, in which Colonel Fox compared the days lower at the contract of the start. The word he by a course or reasoning, in which Colonel Fox compared the development of a language to that of the arts. The word, he said, is the tool of the ear, the implement that of the eye. Language is the science of historic times; the arts the science of pre-historic times. The numerous changing dialects of savage nations show that in early stages of culture the arts are far more stable than language; and therefore it is important that, so to speak, the grammar of these arts should be studied, in order to follow out the succession of ideas by which the mind of man has developed from the simple to the complex from the man has developed from the simple to the complex, from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, and so on to broader generalisations. The Colonel then commented on a series of diagrams representing flint knives and other implements arranged in successive stages of development, and he spoke, from his own experience, of the difficulties attending their manufacture. One large diagram gave many forms of Australian researchs all emperating from a relain stick placed in the tralian weapons, all emanating from a plain stick placed in the centre; these forms being generally adaptations of those found in nature, and not invented. He then compared phonetic decay in language—words losing their original meaning, in certain combinations, through incapacity or indolence, and the necessity of abbreviating—with what he termed "realistic degeneration" in regard to the arts. This was illustrated by reference to the gradual changes in a series of British coins derived from the Macedonian Philippus; by changes in pictures beginning with a black-headed Papuan and closing with a half-moon representing his nose mounted on a thick stick; and by the transformations of the head of Athena to an owl on pottery found by Dr. Schliemann on the site of Troy. Thus, said the Colonel, the two component elements of evolution are represented in the progress of the material arts; and it is only by study of their psychology that we can trace human culture to its germs. Mr. George Busk, F.R.S., treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair. tralian weapons, all emanating from a plain stick placed in the

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

Professor Robert K. Douglas, of King's College, gave the Professor Robert K. Douglas, or King's College, gave the first of a course of two lectures on the Chinese Language and Literature on Saturday last. After a few remarks on this great empire and its relations to Europe, he contrasted the attention paid to the language in Russia and France with its neglect in England, adding that the difficulties attending its acquisition had been greatly exaggerated. The Chinese is the chief among that small class of languages which includes the Siamese, Cochin-Chinese, Burmese, and Corean, usually termed monosyllabic. It is language in its most archaic form, every word syllabic. It is language in its most archaic form, every word being a root and every root a word; it is without inflexion or being a root and every root a word; it is without inflexion or even agglutination; its substantives are indeclinable and its verbs are not conjugated; it has no alphabet, and finds its expression on paper in thousands of distinct symbols. The Professor then considered the language in relation to its written characters, its sounds, and its grammar. Referring to large diagrams, he traced the development of the characters from early picture-writing to their present forms, and showed that their composition was identical with that of the Egyptian and Assyrian ideophonetics, each character being made up of a primitive or phonetic and one of the 214 determinatives. Peace on the sounds, he pointed out that the fact of there being sand and Assyrian Ideophonetics, each character being made up of a primitive or phonetic and one of the 214 determinatives. Passing on to the sounds, he pointed out that the fact of there being such a very limited number of syllabic sounds in the language was due to the adoption of the phonetic form of writing. Thus "0000 characters are represented by only 500 syllabic sounds; but in order to prevent the confusion in conversation which would appear to be inevitable, these 500 syllables have been distributed among eight tones, by which, when spoken, they are distinguished. The grammar of the language consists entirely of syntax. The rules for the position which words should occupy in a sentence are carefully laid down, and no departure from them is admissible; since as a word is often capable of representing a substantive, an adjective, a verb, or an adverb, its grammatical value can only be detected by its relation to the words in the context. The Professor then proceeded to explain the distinguishing marks of the cases of nouns and the tenses of verbs by which, with due observance of the rules of syntax, it is possible to express in Chinese, as exactly as in other languages, all the parts of speech in all their variety of number, gender, case, mood, tense, and person; and, therefore, every shade of meaning which it is possible to convey in speech. convey in speech.

The Earl of Limerick was, on Tuesday night, installed Grand Master of the Mark Freemasons.

Lord and Lady Dufferin arrived at Liverpool last Saturday from Quebec. They were accompanied by Captain Hamilton and the Misses Hamilton.

Differences having arisen respecting the details in the pre-paration of the proposed agreement for the fusion of the South-Eastern and Chatham and Dover Railway Companies, the negotiation is for the present concluded.

The public are informed, "by command of the Postmaster-General," that the best mode of securely affixing postage-stamps is to wet slightly the corner of the envelope on which the stamp is to be placed and the gummed side of the stamp, and then gently to press the stamp on the envelope until it is fixed.

The Conway, which is lent to the Mercantile Marine Association at Liverpool as a training-ship, not fully meeting the requirements, the Admiralty have consented to replace her by the seventy-eight-gun screw-ship Nile, which was formerly the flagship of Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., on the North American station.

Last Saturday the ship Dover Castle left for Auckland, New Zealand, with 350 men, women, and children on board. The majority of the passengers are being sent to the colony free, at an expense of £6000 to the New Zealand Government. The emigrants are of a superior class. Next week another vessel will sail.

At an influential meeting held at Lewes on Monday afternoon, presided over by the High Constable, it was decided to take the necessary steps under the Salmon Fishery Act for the preservation of the river Ouse, which flows through the county town. Mr. Greville Ffennell explained to the meeting the steps necessary to be taken in the matter.

### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF RANFURLY

The Right Honourable Thomas Granville Henry Stuart Knox,



fourth Earlof Ranfurly in the Peerage of Ireland and Baron Ran-furly in the Peerage of the United Kingdom,

Thomas, third Earl of Ranfurly, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of James Rimington, Esq., of Broomhead Hall, Yorkshire, and succeeded his father May 20, 1858. He was not married, the family honours devolve on his only brother, Uchter John Mark, now fifth Earl of Ranfurly, born Aug. 14, 1856. The Irish family of Knox is a branch of the ancient Scottish house of Knox of Ranfurly, in Renfrewshire.

LORD MACKENZIE.

The Hon. Donald Mackenzie, Senator of the College of Justice, Edinburgh, under the titular designation of Lord Mackenzie, died on the 19th ult. at Maulside, Dulwich Wood Park, the residence of his brother-in-law, Major-General Stuart. This learned Judge, born in 1818, was the only son of the late Donald Mackenzie, Captain 21st R.N.B.F., by Margaret Robina, his wife, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Jamieson, D.D., author of the "Scottish Dictionary." Called to the Bar of Scotland in 1842, Mackenzie soon gained distinction. From 1854 to 1861 he was Advocate Depute, and from 1861 to 1870 Sheriff of Fife. In the latter year he was promoted to the Bench, and was, at the time of his death, Senior Lord Ordinary in the Court of Session. He married, in 1843, Janet Alice, daughter of the late Andrew Mitchell, Esq., of Maulside.

LORD AUGUSTUS HERVEY, M.P.

LORD AUGUSTUS HERVEY, M.P. for West Suffolk in the Conservative interest since 1864, died on the 28th ult. His Lordship was born Aug. 2, 1837, the second son of Frederick William, second Marquis of Bristol, by Lady Katherine Isabella, his wife, daughter of John Duke of Rutland, K.G. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, served for a short period in the diplomacy, and was hon. M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. At the period of his decease he was heir presumptive to the marquisate of Bristol. Lord Augustus married, July 30, 1861, Mariana, daughter of William P. Hodnett, Esq., and widow of Ashton Benyon, Esq., of Stetchworth Park, and leaves several sons and daughters.

several sons and daughters.

THE HON. C. H. CUST.

The Hon. Charles Henry Cust, son of the first Earl Brownlow and uncle and heir-presumptive of the present Earl, died recently. Mr. Cust, who was born in 1813, was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford; and afterwards entered the Army, retiring as Captain in the Royal Horse Guards. In 1865 and 1866 he represented North Shropshire in the House of Commons, and he was a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, and Leicestershire. In 1842 Mr. Cust married Caroline Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. Reginald George Macdonald, Chief of Clanronald. Mr. Ernest Richard Charles Cust, born in 1850, succeeds to the estates.

SIR R. M. HORSFORD.

SIR R. M. HORSFORD.

Sir Robert Marsh Horsford, C.B., late Chief Justice of Antigua, died, at his residence, 11, Delamere-terrace, on the 23rd ult., aged seventy-six. He was the eldest son of the Hon. Paul Horsford, also Chief Justice of Antigua, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of John Marsh, Esq. After receiving his education at Winchester, and at Exeter College, Oxford, he graduated in 1820, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1822. From 1825 to 1846 he was Solicitor-General of Antigua, from 1846 to 1847 Attorney-General, and from 1847 to 1856 Chief Justice of the same island. He received the honour of knighthood in 1841, and was made C.B. (civil) in 1852. Sir Robert married, in 1830, Maria, daughter of John Maddison, Esq., of Alvingham, Lincolnshire.

ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR.

ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR.

The Venerable John Sinclair, M.A., Oxon, Archdeacon of Middlesex since 1843, and Vicar of Kensington since 1842, so well known for his contributions to ecclesiastical literature, died at Kensington Vicarage on the 22nd ult. This eminent and popular divine was born Aug. 20, 1797, the third son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., M.P., of Ulbster, D.C.L., President of the Board of Agriculture, by Diana, his second wife, daughter of Alexander, Lord Macdonald. The Archdeacon belonged to a gifted and distinguished family: one of his sisters, Julia, was the late Countess of Glasgow, and another, Miss Catherine Sinclair, the author of many highly-esteemed works. Of the Archdeacon's brothers, the eldest was the late Sir George Sinclair, Bart.; the second is Mr. Alexander Sinclair, one of the most learned of Scottish genealogists; and the third, the late Captain Archibald Sinclair, R.N., was an officer of high repute. officer of high repute.

# MR. DUDLEY BAXTER.

Dudley Baxter, Esq., eminent as a statistician and as a writer on political and social economics, died on the 20th ult., at his residence at Hampstead, aged forty-eight. He was the eldest son of Robert Baxter, Esq., of Westminster and Doncaster, and completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in mathematical and classical honours in 1849. Mr. Baxter married the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Taylor, of Broomlands. For many years he was a member of the legal firm of Baxter, Norton, and Co.

MR. GORE-LANGTON.

MR. GORE-LANGTON.

William Henry Gore-Langton, Esq., of Clifton Court, in the county of Gloucester, J.P. and D.L. for Somersetshire, died on the 16th ult., at his residence, 2, Prince's-gate. He was born in 1802, the eldest son of Colonel William Gore-Langton, of Newton Park, in the county of Somerset, by Mary, his second wife, only daughter of John Browne, Esq., of Salperton, in the county of Gloucester, and was educated at Harrow and Oxford. In 1852 he served the office of Mayor of Bristol, and from 1852 to 1865 represented that city in Parliament in the Liberal interest. He married, first, in 1824, Maria, daughter of John Lewis, Esq.; and, secondly, in 1865, Mary Anne, only daughter of William Williams, Esq., of Pwll-y-pant, Glamorganshire.

Mr. Henry A. Brassey, M.P., has subscribed £100 a year for five years in aid of the funds of the Model Houses Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Poor and the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

mications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the
Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

G Robinson.—The blindfold player is not permitted to make any memoranda. solution is correct.

SOURIAGO IS COFFECC.

O DURK, J O WEST, J A THOMPSON, F H BENNETT, and H SCHLEUSMER.—Accept our best thanks for the problems, which shall have early attention.

H SCHLEUSMER.—You have omitted Black's strongest defence of 1. P to Q B 5th.

G H V—Problem No. 1630 cannot be solved by either 1. Q to Kt 7th, or 1, Q to Q Kt 4th. In your solution of Problem No. 1631 you apparently overlook that Black can take the Bishop with Knight at his second move. A ATTERN.—You forget that the Black Bishop can check either at his second or third move.

move.

IMAGH.—You have ignored the leading variation, where Black plays I. Kt to K 6th.

MITH.—But what happens if Black play I. R to K B sq?

THORPE and LATTA.—The solution is correct, so far as it goes; but you, in common with several other correspondents, have omitted to consider Black's defence of I. Rt to K 6th.

M. Clark and Benford.—You have ignored Black's defence of 1. P to Q B 5th. Problems No. 1839 and 1831 appear to have perplexed a goodly number of our correspondents.

W H A. Plymouth.—If, in reply to 18. Q to R 6th, Black play Kt to B 5th, White obviously wins at once by 19. B takes B P (ch).

LAKENHEATH.—Quite correct.

A LOOKER-ON, Clifton.—We cannot find room for your letter. Mr. Greene's statement is surely explicit enough. PROBLEM No. 1831.—Correct solutions received from Miss Jane D, Clive Creakey, Our Coffee, and J G C.

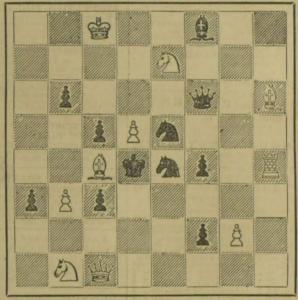
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1631.

1. Kt to K Kt 4th
P to Q B 5th
(best)
P takes Pen passant (dbl. ch)

WHITE.
BLACK.
3. K to Kt sq. Anything
4. Q, B, or Kt mates.

PROBLEM No. 1683. By Mr. F. Johnston.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT CROYDON.

The subjoined Game was played, at the recent meeting of the Croydon Chess Club, between Mr. Hamel, the President of the Nottingham Chess Club, and Mr. Cooper, of Croydon.

(Knight's Defence to the King's Bishop's Game.)

BLACK (Mr. C.)

Pto K 4th

Ktto K B 3rd

B to K 2nd

B to Q B 4th, as it

ver to advance the

19. Q Kt to K B3rd

19. Q Kt to K B3rd

Output

B to Q B 4th, as it

19. Q Kt to K B3rd

O R to Q 3rd

O R to Q 3rd P to K 4th B to Q B 4th P to Q 3rd

18. B to Q 3rd
19. Q Kt to K B 3rd Q R to K sq
20. Kt takes K B P
Quite sound, as the sequel shows. P to K B 4th B takes P Kt to K B 3rd Castles

at once.
P takes P
P to Q 3rd
Castles
P to Q B 3rd
Kt to Q R 3rd
Kt to Q B 4th
Q to Q Kt 3rd
Q takes P 20. R takes Kt
21. Ktto K Kt 5th R to K 2nd
22. Kt takes R R takes Kt
23. B takes R (ch) K takes B
24. P to K 5th Castles
B to Q Kt 3rd
P to Q B 3rd
B to Q B 2nd
B to Q B 2nd
B to K 3rd
B takes Kt The key-move of the combination, either winning a piece or compelling the adverse King to advance into the thick of the pattle.

24.
25. Q to R 5th (ch)
26. Q to B 5th (ch)
27. Q R to K sq
28. R takes B
29. R to K sq 12. Ptakes B
The proper course.

13. Q Kt to Q 2nd Q takes B P
14. B to Q Kt 3rd Q to Q R 4th
15. Kt to K 6th.
15. P to K R 3rd P to Q Kt 4th
16. Kt to K Kt 5th
Q to Q Kt 4rd
17. K to R sq B to Q Kt 2nd Surely 29. Kt to Q 2nd must have been in every way preferable to this gratuitous surrender of a piece. 30. Q takes Kt (ch) K to Q 2nd 31. Q takes K Kt P K to B sq 32. R to K 7th, and Black resigned.

## CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

MR. THOROLD AND MR. BLACKBURNE.

City of London Chess Club, 31, Knightrider-street, London, E.C.

May 24, 1875.

(To the Editor of the "Illustrated London News.")

Sir,—In your Chess column of the 22nd inst. a letter appeared from the (Rev.) J. Greene, president of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association, in which he, in alluding to my account of the game between Mr. Thorold and myself at Clifton, says, amongst other extraordinary things, that "I accepted the offer to draw;" also, that he "cannot allow" my "extraordinary statement to pass uncontradicted." Nor can I, of course, permit those of the Rev. Mr. Greene to pass without a word on my part.

I still adhere to my former assertion, and emphatically deny that I consented to a draw with Mr. Thorold.

The following is my version:—At a certain stage of the game in question, after the exchange of queens and other pieces, I proposed to draw. It was refused, which naturally annoyed me, as it was an easy draw. The game proceeded for several more moves, when Mr. Thorald made a weak move which enabled me to obtain the better position. Immediately lithidrew my proposal, saying that "No. 4 would repent with tears of bitterness," or words to that effect, his not accepting the draw. This created some laughter.

some four or five moves afterwards a draw was proffered me, but was indignantly rejected, for I considered at the time that I had not been fairly dealt with, and having a far superior position. Of course I cannot pledge myself as to the exact words used, but it was certainly in language which I thought could not possibly be misunderstood.

I may also mention that there were several other mistakes, all occurring, with perhaps one exception, on boards 1, 2, 3, and 4.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I cannot enter into any further correspondence on this subject, which, in my opinion, ought never to have been brought before the public.

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully, J. H. BLACKBURNE.

[Mr. Blackburne appears to be in a minority of one. We have received several letters from gentlemen who were present on the occasion, and they all emphatically contradict his statement, and confirm Messrs. Thorold's and Greene's version of the affair.—Eb.]

Chess Masterpieces.—A new collection of games, compiled by Mr. H. E. Bird, the well-known amateur, is now in the press, and will shortly be published, under the above title, by Messrs. Dean and Son, Ladgate-hill. The book will contain, we understand, upwards of 150 games, and will be illustrated with notes both critical and explanatory.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated March 24, 1868, and Dec. 15, 1870, of Mr. Thomas Broadbent, late of Grove House, Ardwick, Lancashire, who died on March 27 last, were proved on April 20 last, at the Manchester district registry, by Thomas Broadbent, his son, and Thomas Garsit, his son-in-law, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. After a few pecuniary legacies to servants and others, the bequest to his son of a painting of King Charles by Vandyke, and making a disposition of his other paintings, plate, and books equally between his son and daughter, the testator settles three-eighth parts of all his real and personal estate on his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Boyd Garsit, and five-eighth parts on his son, the said Thomas Broadbent.

The will and codicils of Mr. Timothy Rhodes Cobb, of Ban-

on his son, the said Thomas Broadbent.

The will and codicils of Mr. Timothy Rhodes Cobb, of Banbury, banker, were proved on May 26 last by Mr. T. E. Cobb, one of his sons, and an executor appointed thereby. The personalty was sworn under £50,000. After leaving certain legacies and annuities to his wife and daughters, and confirming certain existing settlements in their favour, he leaves the whole of his residuary estate, real and personal, among his four sons in equal shares. four sons in equal shares.

The will and two codicils, dated Nov. 17, 1869, Aug. 26, 1874, and April 5 last, of Mr. Henry William Pickersgill, R.A., late of No. 3, Blandford-square, who died on April 21, were proved on the 12th ult. by John Rains, Frederic George Fust, and Frederick Richard Pickersgill, R.A., the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to the Artists' General Benevolent Fund, £100; to the National Life-Boat Institution, £1000, to purchase a life-boat to be called "the Henry William Pickersgill, R.A.," and legacies to members of his family, executors, and others; the residue of his property he leaves to his daughter, Mrs. Arundale, and his son, William Crellin Pickersgill.

The will dated Sept. 19, 1870, of Mr. William Barton Panton, late of Garreglwyd, Holyhead, Anglesey, who died March 13 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by Paul Panton, the son, and Mrs. Anne Elizabeth Priestley, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The persons benefited by the will are testator's wife and his said son and daughter.

The will of Mrs. Eliza Jackson, late of Shide Villa, Carishreder Lille of Wishtweight and his said son and daughter.

The will of Mrs. Eliza Jackson, late of Shide Villa, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, has just been proved at the principal registry by John Snell and James Joliffe Spickemell, the executors, under £3000. The testatrix bequeaths to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Church Missionary Society, £100 each; to the Church of England Sunday school at Carisbrooke, 19 gs.; and to the Church of England district visiting society, Carisbrooke, £10.

# LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Payments to the amount of £2700 were ordered to be made on some of the 250 life-boat establishments of the institution, including rewards to the crews of life-boats for going out on service during the past month. The Scilly Islands life-boat was promptly launched on the occasion of the melancholy wreck of the steamer Schiller, but, unfortunately, the intelligence of the disaster did not reach the life-boat station in time to allow of the boat rendering any service in saving life. Mr. Banfield, local secretary of the institution, stated that the life-boat was towed to the wreck by his steamer, which had its steam up, but she was too late to save life. The sum of £1000 has been forwarded to the society, through its Birmingham branch, by Mr. G. P. Wragge, of that town, as trustee of the late Rev. Charles Ingleby, to defray the cost of a life-boat to be named after the deceased gentleman. Mr. Wragge has also promised a contribution of £200 from himself towards an endowment-fund of £2000 for the Charles Ingleby life-boat station, which fund Messrs. C. and W. Barwell, the honorary secretaries of the Birmingham branch, are endeavouring to raise. Other contributions were announced from Bradford, Rochdale, Huddersfield, Dublin, and other places. The late Lady Charles Cavendish Bentinck has left the institution a legacy of £400; and the late Mr. H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., has bequeathed it £1000. New life-boats have been forwarded by the society to Staithes and Hornsea, on the coast of Yorkshire. Reports were read from the inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

An official inquiry, directed by the Board of Trade, was begun on Tuesday, at the Greenwich Police Court, into the loss of the Schiller, off the Bishop's Rock Lighthouse, near the Scilly Islands, on May 7.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on Monday discussed a report by the committee on union with other Churches, and a resolution was adopted expressing readiness to consider any suggestions which the other Presbyterian Churches might make as to the removal of what they might feel to be obstacles in the way of reunion. The proceedings of the Assembly were brought to a close with addresses from Dr. Sellar (the Moderator) and the Earl of Rosslyn (Lord High Commissioner). High Commissioner).

Three meetings have been held during the past week in aid of the Scripture Readers' Society for Ireland. A London committee has recently been formed, which includes Lord Shaftesbury, Captain the Hon. R. Moreton, R.N., Rev. Robert Maguire, and other well-known names. The annual meeting in London was held at Exeter Hall, on Friday, while on the previous evening the committee of the National Club kindly granted the use of their drawing-room. The third meeting was held at the drawing-room of the Conference Hall, Mildmay Park. S. A. Blackwood, Esq., financial secretary to the Pact Office was able to congratulate Cantain Kearney White. may Park. S. A. Blackwood, Esq., financial secretary to the Post Office, was able to congratulate Captain Kearney White, the secretary, on the society's income, having been doubled during the last two years. The report states that "this work is carried on in a spirit of love, and not of controversy.

In the board-room of the London School Board, on Tuesday, a portrait of Lord Lawrence, the first chairman of the board, was presented by a deputation from the officers and teachers of the board. Among those present were Lord Lawrence, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., most of the members of the board; Lady Reed, Mrs. Forster, the Lady Mayoress, and several other ladies. Mr. Noble, on behalf of the contributors, read an address to Sir C. Reed, offering to the School Board an excellent likeness of Lord Lawrence, painted by Mr. J. Edgar Williams, and presented by the officers and teachers of the board. Sir C. Reed accepted the picture in the name of the board. Lord Lawrence thanked the officers and teachers for the generous feeling which had prompted them to present this portrait. He also begg it to thank the members of the board for having founded the Lord Lawrence scholarships, one for boys and one for girls; and he was very glad that this had stimulated others, so that the board had now fourteen scholarships. Mr. Forster highly praised the work of the board and Lord Lawrence's share in it, In the board-room of the London School Board, on Tuesday,

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